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AN INTERNATIONAL COURT IN LIEU OF A NATION LEAGUE

Decrees to Be Enforced by Use of Economic Boycott — Republican Policy Expected to Be Based on Elihu Root Plan

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia — The arrival in the United States of Elihu Root is expected to signalize the announcement of a Republican policy of international cooperation to counter the League of Nations, which the Republican candidate, Warren G. Harding, Senator from Ohio, has practically thrown completely overboard with the sanction and approval of the party chieftains.

Senator Harding's move to the "irreconcilable" position, it was learned here yesterday, had the approval of the Republican reservationists, who are now waiting the arrival of Mr. Root before making their pronouncement of international cooperation. The learned Republican counsel, it is said, has been participating in the conferences at San Sebastian in two capacities: he is acting as a special ambassador from the Republican Party, and is also endeavoring to put new life into the Hague tribunal.

Mr. Root, working unofficially in conjunction with jurists from other nations, represented in the executive council of the League of Nations, it was ascertained here, has succeeded in what was his main purpose, that is, to have the new international court divorced as much as possible from the executive department of the League of Nations so as to render the court capable of adoption as a Republican campaign asset.

Substitute for Article X

This, it is authoritatively stated, was the plan when the Republican leaders advised Senator Harding to sidestep the "reservation" position taken by him with the rest of the Lodge adherents in the Senate. Mr. Root is expected to frame for the party campaigners a substitute for Article X of the League covenant.

Senator Harding took the position of "irreconcilable" soon after the Chicago convention and with the full approval of the Senate reservationists, it was learned. At the same time that the "Wilson League" was thrown overboard in its entirety, assurance was held out to the Republican supporters of the League that Mr. Root would bring home a substitute proposal which would satisfy their desire for some form of American participation in world affairs.

President Wilson had nothing to do with the sending of Mr. Root to Europe, nor did the President take any part in the deliberations at San Sebastian for the framing of an international court. If the United States had ratified the Treaty of Peace, and, ipso facto, become a member of the League of Nations, it would have been the duty of the President to send an American jurist to San Sebastian. The European powers being thus left free to select an unofficial representative from the United States, invited Mr. Root to participate. His world-wide prominence as a jurist was not the only reason why Mr. Root was invited, it was said.

European Governments' Policy

The major European governments held the opinion that the Republican candidate had a good chance of being elected, and for this reason there was a desire for a rapprochement with the political group in America which they expected would control national policies for the next four years.

There is, in fact, no reason to doubt that the man who has been called the leading international lawyer of America was invited to Europe in order to sound, through him, the Republican viewpoint in regard to the international relations, and that Mr. Root, on the other hand, has sought to work out a scheme essentially different from the League policy of the President and at the same time providing a basis of international cooperation such as the other powers could approve of.

The fact that the plan for an international court framed at San Sebastian is definitely linked up with the Hague tribunal indicates that a point of agreement has been reached which marks the success of Mr. Root's mission. The character of the liaison between the new court and the Hague tribunal is important, for, while the selection of the eleven judges of the court is to be finally ratified by the executive council of the League of Nations, they are to be chosen from a list of nominees submitted by the Hague tribunal.

League of Nations Rival

Thus there is already laid the basis for the convening of the international Hague body which became practically defunct at the opening of the European war. The aim is to set it up as a concrete rival to the League organization and the Republicans will claim that it is a real international body which, unlike the League of Nations, they will claim, is not dominated by four major powers.

The international court, as recently constituted, is purely a judicial body, and is separate and distinct

from the executive branch of the league. Summarized, the Republican program would be something like this: They would propose to revive and re-vitalize the Hague tribunal and to make it the keeper of international law, which would be codified and revised following an international conference. The new court would decide questions on the basis of the law as laid down by the Hague tribunal and the sanction would be in some other means than an article X, "the heart of the covenant."

The weakness of the Republican position as thus stated is obviously that without the League of Nations or some other sanction for enforcement of decrees, the new international court would be as incapable of enforcing its findings as was the original Hague tribunal. In his exposition of Republican international policy Mr. Root will therefore be asked to offer a substitute plan for carrying the court decisions into effect.

Purpose of the Republicans

The purpose of the Republicans, it is indicated, will be to get away from Article X of the Treaty, which would make the League of Nations guarantee the territorial boundaries as laid down in the Treaty of Versailles, and which, implicitly at least, obligates the parties to the League of Nations to use their armed forces, if need be, to prevent aggressions against these boundaries. The Republicans would first separate the Treaty from the League, and then, in lieu of the League, set up an international court, based on the Hague tribunal, to adjudicate international questions which may arise in future, either grown out of the Versailles Treaty, or otherwise. It is probable, as predicated on the arguments which were advanced by Republican senators in the Treaty debate, that the Root formula for enforcement of international court decrees would be confined to the use of the economic boycott and the pressure of world public opinion for this purpose.

It will be remembered in this connection that both President Lowell of Harvard and Mr. Root, leading Republican defenders of the general idea of a league of nations, have argued that Article X could be completely eliminated from the league covenant without sacrificing its essential effectiveness.

PEACE TREATY WITH BULGARIA RATIFIED

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris

PARIS, France (Monday) — This morning exchange of ratification of the peace treaty with Bulgaria took place ceremoniously at the Quai d'Orsay. Jules Cambon, who presided, made reference in his address to the desire of the Allies to have avoided war with Bulgaria. Signatures were given by Hadji Michoff, for Bulgaria; Mr. Cambon for France; Rollin Jacquemin for Belgium; Sir George Graham for England; Count Bonin for Italy and Prince Charoon for Siam.

PARIS, France (Monday) — The peace treaty with Bulgaria was made formally effective by the exchange of ratification among the powers party to the pact, which occurred today.

The treaty was signed at Neuilly on November 27, 1919, and was ratified by the Bulgarian Sobranje January 12 of this year. France's ratification

of the treaty was completed by the favorable action of her Senate on July 31.

The ceremony today, presided over by Jules Cambon, took place at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Mr. Cambon, in his remarks, pointed out that the document, as now ratified and proclaimed, would end the state of war between Bulgaria and the allied nations, who entered into war with Bulgaria without any desire on their part, and whose wish now was to resume friendly relations with her.

He expressed the hope of the allied powers signatory to the treaty that prosperity might favor Bulgaria in future.

The representatives of France, Belgium, Great Britain, Italy and Siam then affixed their signatures to the necessary documents, including the two protocols annexed to the treaty, and the session was closed.

SCHOOL PROTECTION PROJECT ADVANCES

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

SAN FRANCISCO, California — Frank Jordan, Secretary of State, has notified the Public School Protective League that the petition filed by them has qualified. The petition is the anti-compulsory vaccination amendment to be submitted by initiative and referendum to the voters next November, to protect students in schools, from the primary to the university, from compulsory vaccination, as a condition of entry. The amendment is now before the people for their decision.

LABOR VICTORY IN BRITISH BY-ELECTION

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

NORWICH, England (Monday) — The Southwestern Norfolk by-election result, declared early this afternoon, shows a big victory for Labor. G. Edwards, Labor, 8594; J. H. Batty, Coalition Liberal, 6476; C. H. Roberts, Independent Liberal, 3718. The Coalition Liberal majority over Labor in the straight fight at the general election, was no less than 5219, which indicates the magnitude of today's defeat.

GRAIN STATES ASK FOR FREIGHT CARS

Claim Is Made That Discriminatory Order Favoring Industrial Sections Has Made Food Movement Next to Impossible

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia —

The agricultural interests of the northwest as a whole, and of grain dealers and growers in particular, are facing a serious crisis as a result of the present car shortage, it was claimed by prominent members of western industrial and railway commissions who were given a hearing before the Interstate Commerce Commission yesterday. It was charged that the interests of the northwestern territory, particularly important and pressing at this time of year because they involve the food supply of the nation, have been slighted by the railroad authorities who listened to clamorous, near-at-hand calls for cars from eastern shippers and industrial chiefs. The results of this discriminatory program are intruding themselves with increasing force upon public notice in the form of financial collapse of the grain interests in the northwest, disorganization of banks lending to farmers, and prospective grain shortage, with consequent higher prices for the rest of the country. It was claimed.

Crop Movement Imperiled

The situation presents a difficult problem, namely, that of bumper crops, equaling if not exceeding those of two years ago, and with transportation facilities considerably less than at that time, it was pointed out by spokesmen for railroad commissioners and shippers. J. J. Murphy, state railway commissioner for South Dakota, admitted to the commission that the railroads were being hampered this year by labor difficulties, but emphasized inequality in car distribution as the chief snag in the way of efficient crop movements. Mr. Murphy declared that the railroads of the northwest had only 86 per cent of the box-cars they own running on their own lines, 20 per cent of which can not be used for grain loading.

These estimates were backed up by a detailed report on the car shortage in the west submitted to the commission by Clyde M. Reed of Kansas, a member of the industrial commission appointed by Governor Allen to investigate conditions with a view of finding, if possible, a way out of the tangle. This report emphasized the unequal car distribution between east and west in view of the relative needs of each at the present time. It showed that the grain-carrying roads had been hampered by the orders of the Interstate Commerce Commission, which sent box-cars owned by western lines onto eastern lines to relieve the coal tie-up and to facilitate transportation along the seaboard, and which needed to be rescinded in view of the urgent necessity for moving western crops.

Banks Said to Aid Farmers

The attention of the commission was drawn to the fact that facilities of Kansas banks giving aid to the farmers had been stretched to the breaking point as a result of the difficulties caused by transportation troubles. Kansas banks, it was stated, have a total capital of \$3,490,000, with a loaning capacity set by the Federal Reserve Act at \$1,745,000. In May, these banks responded to the farmers' call for financial aid by loans for agricultural purposes amounting to \$4,281,000, an abnormal strain on their resources and a dangerous departure from sound banking policy, it was said, but one rendered necessary by the emergency.

The greatest chance for relief from this situation lies in a revision of water freight rates, which would make possible a utilization of the Great Lakes as a pathway to eastern markets, it was urged by Gov. W. L. Harding of Iowa. J. R. Howard, president of the American Farm Bureau Federation, endorsed this line of action, and emphasized the responsibility for mobilization of every possible transportation resource, whether rail or water, by the commission.

Lake Rates Called High Governor Harding claimed that if the bottoms now available for grain carrying on the Great Lakes were utilized immediately, 120,000,000 bushels of grain now in shorehouses could be moved before winter. The necessary preliminary to such a plan, Governor Harding pointed out, is a revision of freight charges, which will equalize the water rate with the rail-road rate and so render it profitable for the lake boats to carry grain and relieve congestion. The reason for the decline in water traffic since 1916, said Governor Harding, is readily apparent on an examination of the freight rate schedules prevailing since that year. The charge for wheat per bushel for the 525-mile haul from Chicago to Buffalo by water is five cents, while the rate for the 339 miles from Buffalo to New York is 10 cents per bushel. Thus the combined water-rail rate makes a greater total than the all-rail route, with the result that very little grain is shipped by water and the grain-carrying boats have been practically driven out of business. Equalization of rates would, in the opinion of Governor Harding and the members of the American Farm Bureau Federation who sup-

ported him in his advocacy of this plan, lead to a more normal condition in the western grain territory and relieve congestion.

If nothing is done along this line to relieve the situation, and the crops continue to be moved at the present rate of speed, Mr. Reed estimates that "the 1920 crop will have a pretty fair chance to be moved by the middle of 1922."

SMALL NATIONS TO UNITE FOR DEFENSE

Coming Meeting of Tzec, Rumanian and Jugo-Slav Statesmen Indicates Entente Which May Also Include Greece

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

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PACIFICATION OF MEXICO IS RAPID

Great Oil Regions Reported Now to Have Been Cleared of the Bandits — Special Efforts to Attract American Capital

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

NEW ORLEANS, Louisiana — Pacification of Mexico is proceeding more rapidly even than anyone of the officials of the new Mexican Government believed it could be accomplished according to Ricardo Mendez, an oil producer of the Point Lobos district in the state of Tamaulipas, who is in New Orleans buying machinery for his production plants.

"The great oil regions, which for six years were under the complete domination of Tomás Peláez, a revolutionary leader, have been cleared of his band, as well as of the smaller companies of bandits who were operating as revolutionaries," said Mr. Mendez, "and we are operating now under direct control of the Mexico City Government, all oil development and production being supervised by the federal government, rather than state officials. Peláez surrendered to President de la Huerta, and his men are now incorporated in the Rurales, or national police, which were established under the old Diaz Government, but which had been allowed to fall apart under the various revolutionary governments since that time.

TROOPS SENT TO NEW TERRITORY

"Túerto" Morales, the revolutionary who has been operating for some eight years in the states of Veracruz and Chiapas, also has surrendered, and his troops have been taken into the federal army. The two American half-breeds, Benjamin Hill, and his brother, George, who have been carrying on a half-revolutionary, half-bandit activity on the Usumacinta River, in the southern part of Mexico, were involved in the recent uprising which unseated President Carranza, and so they, and all their forces are now in the federal army. The Mexico City Government, through Gen. Plutarco Elías-Cárdenas, the Minister of War, is transferring these southern troops to the northern part of Mexico, the east coast reformed revolutionaries to the west coast, the west coast rebels to the east coast, and the northern revolutionaries to the south, so that they will be in strange territory, and less apt to return to ways of banditry if withdrawn from the country they know well and associations of revolutionary days.

Take Jonescu proposes to continue his journey to Athens, with a view to discussing the situation with the Greeks, who will possibly be ready to link up with any arrangement calculated to keep the Bulgars in their place.

Thus, through their diverse interests, Tzec-Slovakia, Rumania, Jugo-Slavia and Greece are being brought close together.

A counter-weight would consist of an understanding between Italy, Hungary, Bulgaria and Poland. Austria will not count in international politics for some time to come, if ever, and there has accordingly been reached a régime in Central and Southeastern Europe, where the old scheme of alliances and balance of power will be relied upon to preserve peace, rather than the idealistic dogmas so loudly proclaimed at the peace conference.

And in view of the present state of the League of Nations, it must be admitted that there is no practical alternative.

GERMAN WARSHIPS ARRIVE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York — Five German warships surrendered to the Allies arrived in New York harbor yesterday and were anchored in the Hudson River. These were the dreadnought Ostfriesland, the cruiser Frankfort and three destroyers.

BANKS SAID TO AID FARMERS

The attention of the commission was drawn to the fact that facilities of Kansas banks giving aid to the farmers had been stretched to the breaking point as a result of the difficulties caused by transportation troubles.

Kansas banks, it was stated, have a total capital of \$3,490,000, with a loaning capacity set by the Federal Reserve Act at \$1,745,000. In May, these banks responded to the farmers' call for financial aid by loans for agricultural purposes amounting to \$4,281,000, an abnormal strain on their resources and a dangerous departure from sound banking policy, it was said, but one rendered necessary by the emergency.

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OVERTURES FOR SURRENDER

"Eufemio Zapata, brother of the bandit, Emiliano Zapata, who was slain by federal forces about six months ago, has made overtures for the surrender of about 1500 men and himself in the State of Guerrero, in southwestern Mexico. The Zapata brothers, who broke out as revolutionaries in 1911, had then had control of all of the states of Guerrero and Morelos, and part of the states of Hidalgo, Puebla and Veracruz, virtually ever since. At one time they had nearly 20,000 men, and they were considered factors in the disturbances which eventually brought about the downfall of the Carranza government.

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ties to re-equip or strengthen their front. That the Allies should undertake to take no steps to send troops or military supplies to Poland during cessation of the hostilities and should take the necessary steps to arrange for the Russian representatives to satisfy themselves that no war material or supplies were entering Poland from the Allies.

The memorandum concluded with a statement that, immediately on the cessation of hostilities, Russian and Polish delegates should meet and draw up conditions of an armistice as preliminary to peace negotiations.

Text of Moscow Reply

The text of the Moscow reply to Mr. Lloyd George's memorandum states that, half an hour before the British Government's message was received on Saturday, the government received at last from Warsaw the answer of the Polish Government that it is ready to accept the proposal to send its delegates to Minsk for the conclusion of an armistice and for the adoption of peace preliminaries.

Moscow points out that 126 hours have elapsed since the time the Polish delegates left Baranovitchi, after the Russian delegates declared they were ready to begin negotiations about an armistice and peace preliminaries as soon as the Polish Government informed the Russian delegates by wireless that full powers to that effect had been sent to their delegates, thus showing that the delay was not in the least the outcome of the Russian Government's desires.

Within four hours of the receipt of the Polish Government's message, the Russian Government replied that their delegates would arrive at Minsk on August 11, and proposed to the Polish delegates to cross the line of the Russian front on the road from Siedlce to Brest-Litovsk on August 9 at 8 p.m.

The Russian Government expressed its belief that, in this way, the object at which the British Government aims, namely, the cessation of hostilities and the resumption of peaceful relations between Russia and Poland and the full independence of Poland, will be attained in the speediest and simplest way by direct negotiations.

Bolshevik Communiqué

The latest Bolshevik military wireless communiqué, dated August 8, states that the Soviet troops are successfully advancing toward the River Narew and the town of Chernin has been occupied. Near Malin railway junction, fierce enemy counter attacks have been beaten off and the Bolsheviks have reached the town of Sokoloff. In the Seidlice and Lukow directions, fighting is proceeding with alternating success. South of Brest-Litovsk several towns have been occupied.

On August 6, the Bolsheviks debouched at the River Bug. South of Vlodava to Karytniki village, the Russians advanced to the town of Vladimir Voynik and are developing their advance south of this town.

In Tarnopol region, the Poles are being driven back to the upper reaches of the River Stryja. In the Crimean sector, fighting is proceeding in favor of the Bolsheviks along the entire front.

A Moscow wireless message issued by George Tchitcherin, the Bolshevik Foreign Minister, publishing the text of the notes exchanged between the Soviet and the British Governments, concluding with the sentence: "Negotiations with the British Government still continue, but the ultimatum of August 4 and the threatened renewal of the blockade by the British fleet are creating an unfavorable atmosphere and are an impediment to the conclusion of an agreement between the Soviet and British Governments."

British Labor Protest

Innumerable Labor meetings were held all over the United Kingdom on Sunday, demonstrating the attitude of the workers toward the possibility of war with Soviet Russia. Resolutions were passed which, if carried into effect, would hold up all transport, manufacture of ammunition, running of railways, building of shipping, and working of mines. Among others, at Liverpool, the transport workers called upon their national federation to take steps to prevent war with Russia.

A large Labor demonstration in Newcastle was addressed by Robert Williams, who stated that Soviets would be established in England within 12 months. Railway workers showed their hostility to any war at a meeting of Labor representatives in Nottingham, and a general strike was called for in any such event. A stormy meeting was held at Glasgow, which resolved against making or transporting armaments and appealed to the Clyde workers to hold up shipping operations directed against the Bolsheviks, while, at Merthyr-Tydfil, miners at a meeting declared the attitude of coal workers as one of readiness to stop if the campaign against Russia was proceeded with.

The note concludes by stating that the British proposal, so far as it really aims at the above-mentioned object, is being fully covered by the impending Minsk conference.

Russia Playing for Time

Discussing the situation in authoritative quarters on Monday the representative of The Christian Science Monitor was informed that the general official opinion is that Russia is playing for time. Several times the Polish Government attempted to get in touch by wireless with the Soviet Government and their message was not accepted. It is evident that nothing short of the occupation of Warsaw will satisfy the extreme party in Moscow. Once there, with their military forces, they will either set up a Soviet Government or establish a party in sympathy with themselves in place of the present government, so that, in discussing final peace terms, they will really be coming to terms in effect with themselves. The assumption is

growing that Germany is working in collusion with Russia, both in a military and a political way.

While no definite incidents or instances have arisen which would prove this statement, the representative of The Christian Science Monitor was informed that there is a distinct impression that the two governments are acting together. It is extremely unlikely that the British Government will take any military steps whatever to prevent Russia from entering Warsaw, and, now that her well meant efforts to bring about general peace in eastern Europe seem to have failed, it is not improbable that the British Government will have to climb down. The Christian Science Monitor's informant stated. The only action which is likely to be taken is the use of the formidable weapon against the Soviet Government of a blockade against Russia.

Polish Policy Being Formed

United States May Be Party to General Conference

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—It is understood that the policy of the United States Government in regard to Poland is being formulated and will be made public soon, perhaps within 24 hours. The State Department was not ready to give details yesterday, but from the character of the negotiations under way, and the general information available, it is indicated that, if a general conference is called to consider the conduct of the population at Danzig in the matter of refusal to land munitions for Poland demonstrated the necessity of Poland securing Danzig if she wished to preserve her independence.

A high official, in course of a conversation, declared that the conduct of the population at Danzig in the matter of refusal to land munitions for Poland demonstrated the necessity of Poland securing Danzig if she wished to preserve her independence. The English note to the Soviets and the news received here that the French are concentrating large forces in Alsace have aroused new hopes, and everyone is speculating upon the possibility of great concerted allied action in support of Poland.

them. The Russians know this and will not move against Tzeczo-Slovakia, they believe.

Crowds Leaving Warsaw

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

WARSAW, Poland (Monday)—News from the front on Sunday has been less favorable, and the population has commenced to leave. All trains leaving the city are crowded; railway stations are piled high with baggage. Measures are continuing here to secure the defense of the capital, and on Saturday, for the first time, the Warsaw council of defense met. The council discussed the steps to be taken to defend the town and the question of food distribution, should such necessity arise.

The government continues to issue appeals to peasants, and, in a patriotic manifesto, Vincent Witos, the Prime Minister, has promised gifts of land to all soldiers who distinguish themselves at the front. All streets were crowded with people on Saturday night and almost at every corner orators are seen making appeals for volunteers and recruits. It is a common sight to see little bands of volunteers marching to headquarters in response to these appeals.

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Aid for Poland Petitioned

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—Support of the United States Government for Poland was asked in a resolution passed by representatives of Polish fraternal organizations, banks, newspapers and business organizations at a meeting held in the Congress Hotel. A committee to be known as the "American committee for the defense of Poland" was organized with John F. Smulski as president. Through this committee it is planned to direct demonstrations in this section of the country to arouse the interest of Americans in the problems now facing Poland. Public mass meetings are to be held throughout the city next Sunday.

Premier's Statement Today

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

HYTHE, England (Monday)—An official communiqué issued this afternoon states that the conference continued this morning at 10 o'clock, until 1:45, and resumed at 3 p.m. Proceedings terminated at 4 p.m. The Allies are in complete agreement regarding the action to be taken in reference to the Polish situation subject, however, to the approval of Parliament tomorrow in the case of Great Britain. Mr. Lloyd George tomorrow will make a detailed statement, and, pending that, no further official information will be issued to the press.

Passage Not Demanded

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Berlin

BERLIN, Germany (Saturday)—It is officially stated here tonight that, contrary to the sensational reports which circulated earlier in the day, no pressure has so far been put on the German Government to agree to the transport of troops through Germany to the Russo-Polish front. Apparently an official telegram from Paris confirming the report that no such step has ever been contemplated by the allied governments has given great satisfaction here.

While all classes of the German

population are united in their determination to resist any violation of German neutrality, from whatever side it might come, there is scant public sympathy for the conceptions of "neutrality," as entertained by German Communists and now being loudly voiced by their newspapers. All moderate newspapers point out that the Communist appeals to workers to rally to the active support of the Russian Bolsheviks are as much to be condemned as any effort to transport troops through Germany to the Poles assistance.

A manifesto issued today by the central committee of the workers' factory councils, in which the workers are urged to exercise rigid control of all trains and munition factories, is condemned as constituting usurpation of the government's functions. Although the general population is calm, it is more and more manifest that the Communists are contemplating isolated coups in industrial centers. In Saxony, more particularly in Chemnitz, the police arrested today large numbers of notorious Bolsheviks, who are accused of preparing a revolution.

Means of Defense

"What, then, is to stop Bolshevism if it can't be done by armed force?"

"The proof of its own failure. It has failed in Russia but the rest of the world does not realize it. It is trying to impose itself upon the proletarians who compose the armies of Europe and until they find out the falsity of it for themselves they will not fight against it. If an army could be recruited from the sons of capitalists, they might be successful, but that is not the source of the soldiery of Europe. Germany might possibly be able to stop it, but then Germany has put herself in a place where she will not be permitted to do it."

Tzeczo-Slovakia, the speaker went on to say, felt safe because her status is different from that of other countries in eastern Europe. Her people have a high regard for constitutional government. They are deeply interested in developing their national life and the resources of their country. Their dispute with Poland regarding Techen has been officially settled and they have no quarrels with their neighbors. They are not seeking territory and nowhere are they on the offensive. The people although they still endure hardships and lack of food, are not discontented and Bolshevik would find it difficult to gain a foothold among

them. The Russians know this and will not move against Tzeczo-Slovakia, they believe.

Crowds Leaving Warsaw

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French Silence

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

PARIS, France (Monday)—French circles are silent and non-committal on the Russian-Polish problem. The impression given here is that Mr. Millerand and Mr. Lloyd George had difficulty in agreeing. The French Premier's return is announced for this evening and tomorrow an important Cabinet council will be held to deliberate upon the decisions of Hythe.

A more cautious note is to be remarked in the press, though that the papers are generally in favor of extreme measures is clear enough. They are discontented with Mr. Lloyd George for allowing himself to be drawn into the path of negotiations with the Soviets, which promises to be interminable and tortuous. They also mark the skepticism of their own Premier in opposition to the optimistic efforts of the British Premier for peace.

Germany undoubtedly is ready to take advantage of the situation. The note sent to the secretariat of the Peace Conference at Paris demands adjournment of the disarmament in eastern Prussia on the ground that the population is afraid of finding itself at the mercy of the Bolsheviks.

The declarations of Dr. Walter Simons, the German Foreign Minister,

to a correspondent, in favor of diplomatic relations with Russia are regarded as indicating the danger of a Russo-German alliance. There is a statement, which the representative of The Christian Science Monitor is unable officially to confirm, that steps are being taken to strengthen the forces of General Wrangel. It is in this quarter that the French believe the most efficacious help can be given. A powerful attack from this side is certainly being considered by the authorities.

Another report announces the completion of a Franco-Hungarian convention.

Hungarian troops are to participate in the war. It is known that, for some time, Hungary has been concentrating her troops on the frontier.

Such accounts must be taken with reserve, but the representative of The Christian Science Monitor sends them as indications of the direction taken by French thought and diplomacy.

RENTAL VALUE FIXED BY STATE OFFICIAL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

MILWAUKEE, Wisconsin—The Wisconsin rent law, which has been in operation but a few months, is to be attacked in the courts on the ground that it is unconstitutional. While the law is applicable only to Milwaukee County, many rent charges have been reduced, having been found unreasonable. The bureau which administers the law is under the authority of the Railroad Commission, which controls the rates of all railroads in the state.

The test will be made in the case of Catherine Maher against Matt and Thielen, owners of an apartment building.

This case was the first heard by the rent commissioner, Walter H. Bender, who handed down a decision adverse to the owners of the building.

Morris Stern, counsel for the real estate men, attacked the constitutionality of the law at the hearing and stated that an adverse decision would result in the law being tested.

The rent for four apartments, one of which was occupied by Miss Maher, was raised from \$30 a month to \$50, it was testified. After a hearing and a personal investigation of the property, Mr. Bender fixed the sum of \$35 as a fair rental for each of the apartments. The owners refused to accept this.

The immediate purpose of the court is to go into the elections in those districts where the steel industry has suppressed free assembly and free speech, and to work against all candidates who do not take an outspoken stand against antiunion tactics. As an aid to this campaign the council will assemble and print the state ordinances of these steel centers which are designed to curtail these rights in time of strike.

New Committee

The decision to support a new committee for the drive to unionize the steel industry sounds like an answer to the industry's open shop agitation.

It is hoped that the argument that the federation would not use the strike weapon except as a last resort may have persuasive influence on elements within the industry, which may eventually lead to the "show down" of a strike. It is said that there is no intention of reviving the Foster-Fitzpatrick committee which conducted the old strike, and that this committee has turned over to the federation such funds as remained after the strike was called off. This and other funds in the federation possession are said to be sufficient to pay off outstanding strike bills and start the new committee with a balance.

The immediate purpose of the council is to go into the elections in those districts where the steel industry has suppressed free assembly and free speech, and to work against all candidates who do not take an outspoken stand against antiunion tactics. As an aid to this campaign the council will assemble and print the state ordinances of these steel centers which are designed to curtail these rights in time of strike.

COOPERATIVES OF NEW YORK CITY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Of the 67 organizations in this city known as cooperatives, 22 may be considered actual cooperative associations, according to a report made by the Consumers' League. A true cooperative includes a money contribution from each member; one vote, and no more, to each member; no higher than the legal rate of interest for invested funds; profits to be used for the social good or to be returned to members in proportion to patronage; business on a cash basis; goods sold at market prices, and a reserve maintained for emergencies and expansion. The 22 cooperatives here include six grocery stores, six butcher shops, four restaurants, two bakeries, two housing associations, one manufacturing concern, and one publishing company. Membership varies from 15 to 265, capital from \$150 to \$45,000, and amount of business from \$800 to \$6500 a month.

WATER POWER CONTROL

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

KINGSTON, Jamaica—An important measure passed by the Legislature is in the direction of placing under state control the available water power of the island, so that its control for industrial purposes may not become a monopoly in private hands.

PATENT OFFICE APPOINTMENTS

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia

Robert I. Whitehead, of Virginia, was named yesterday by President Wilson to be Commissioner of Patents to succeed James P. Newton, resigned. Melvin Coulston of New York, was named as first Assistant Commissioner of Patents to succeed R. Whitehead. Both were recess appointments.

LABOR FEDERATION COUNCIL IN SESSION

Executive Group Moves to New York for Local Problem Committee to Be Named for Union Drive in Steel Mills

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—That part of the Interchurch World Movement report on the steel strike which criticizes organized labor's attitude toward and participation in the strike has been heard of with interest by officials of the American Federation of Labor, but it is still too soon, apparently, for them to have examined the report sufficiently to warrant the issuance of a statement in reply.

A meeting of the executive council was held here yesterday as a continuation of the sessions of last week at Atlantic City. Samuel Gompers, president of the federation, said that the sessions were transferred to this city to consider a local matter. Although he and other members of the council would not say what the matter was, it was apparent that it might be either the perfection of plans to merge the local unions into one central organization, or what is known as the courthouse situation, involving the usual refusal of the steel industry to recognize organized labor.

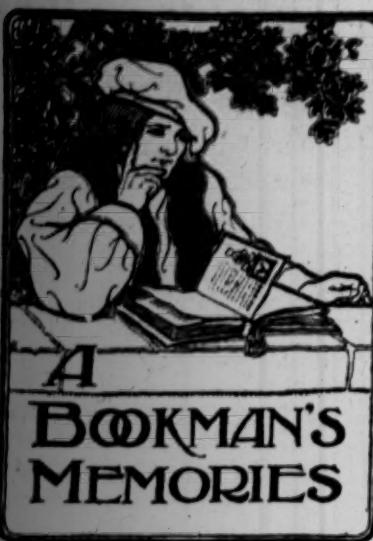
The council has yet to appoint a committee to conduct its recently announced union drive within the steel industry as a whole. The council's action in resuming the union drive where it was interrupted by the strike may, it is admitted, have far-reaching effect. There is no present intention of calling another strike to enforce the demand for labor's right to collective bargaining in this industry.

But it is not denied that should any strike arise out of necessity and as a last resort, the committee soon to be named would probably have charge of it. Foster Tactics

Of special interest is the fact that neither John Fitzpatrick nor William Z. Foster are to be permitted to have anything to do with this committee. The Interchurch report described in great detail and with practical approval the "boiling from within" tactics pursued by Mr. Foster in an attempt to get the federation to "move." Apparently the decision of the council to renew the steel drive, with renewed vigor, is an example of the federation moving at last to action within the industry which may eventually lead to the "show down" of a strike.

It is said that there is no intention of reviving the Foster-Fitzpatrick committee which conducted the old strike, and that this committee has turned over to the federation such funds as remained after the strike was called off. This and other funds in the federation possession are said to be sufficient to pay off outstanding strike bills and start the new committee with a balance.

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Jerome K. Jerome

While the Publisher was talking, I was thinking of Jerome K. Jerome. I was thinking of him because I had just read that "Idle Thoughts of An Idle Fellow" is having a large sale in Germany at this moment. The "Frankfurter Zeitung" heartily recommends this book on the "uselessness of worry."

The Publisher did not know that I was thinking of Jerome K.; he supposed that I was giving my undivided attention to his list of highly intellectual autumn books. He was exulting proudly upon the list of books, and I was thinking that there was not a real book among them. But I respect this publisher. I shall certainly read two or three of the volumes on his autumn list, and knowing that years ago he had been to school in England, knowing also that he had never known the delight of publishing a book that achieved popularity, suddenly I said to him—"Did you ever read Jerome K. Jerome?"

This question was not so wild as it looks. Besides the imminence of the "Frankfurter Zeitung's" advice I had lately been imbibing Jerome K. Jerome in vast draughts. Fourteen books by him are piled upon my table—well-thumbed, worn—thin Public Library copies, and in matter and manner they are so far, far removed from the content of the Publisher's autumn list, that I—well, I asked him that odd question.

He did not answer. Many Americans are like that. They follow their own train of thought so diligently and determinedly that almost a physical effort is required to break a path into their consciousness with a new question. But I was on my mettle. I drove the inquiry home. Leaning forward, I hurled the question at him a second time—"Did you ever read Jerome Klapka Jerome?"

This time my missile reached its mark.

Suddenly he became human; he leaned back in his chair, opened his arms as if about to expose his innermost thoughts, and with a natural and happy air said—"Why, I was brought up on 'Three Men in a Boat,' 'Idle Thoughts of an Idle Fellow' and 'On the Stage and Off.' Then, as if ashamed of this momentary weakness, he folded his arms, and resumed his explanation of the third book upon his list—another sad and minatory examination of the economic conditions of Central Europe.

Presently I addressed another question to the Publisher—"Did you ever see Jerome's play, 'The Passing of the Third Floor Back?'" I asked.

Again he did not answer, and as he was just finishing a description of how a fellow-publisher had beguiled an author from him, and as he was unhappy about it, I had not the heart to fire the question at him a second time.

"Three Men in a Boat" was published 31 years ago—in 1889. It had an enormous sale; it has gone through many editions; and I believe it was this book that originated the phrase—"The new humor." In a way this variety of humor was new—in print. It was pure cockney humor, the kind of humor that hundreds of thousands of healthy young cockneys, high-spirited and half-educated, have practiced for ages. It is all very wholesome and hearty and very repellent to the sophisticated; but as the vast majority of young things are wholesome, hearty and unsophisticated. "Three Men in a Boat" (To say nothing of the Dog) was the most popular book of the day. Here is a passage that has been read aloud countless times to inextinguishable laughter—

"You can never rouse Harris. There is no poetry about Harris—no wild yearning for the unattainable. Harris never weeps he knows not why. If Harris' eyes fill with tears, you can bet it is because Harris has been eating raw onions, or has put too much Worcester over his chop."

Jerome deserved his success for the simple reason that he produced a new thing: he wrote as the average young man talks and behaves. In the literary sense this book is not "written" at all. It ambles on, as one talks (not you or I, reader) and every page has its rough humor and ripe sentimentality. Each of the many readers can say to himself: "I could have made that joke had I thought of it," and "that bit about the golden sun fading from the hearts of the cold, sad clouds is just what I feel but I couldn't say it."

So, in another way the few readers of Samuel Butler, few in comparison with the readers of Jerome, nod their heads when they meet some bitter, ironic, true comment, knowing that is what they would have said had they the courage to think it. Briefly, Jerome's success arrives because he expresses, companionably, and without artifice, the muted feelings and humors of the majority.

He is a man of feeling, sincerely troubled about many things, and like most humorists at heart is sad and civil as Malvois. If his philosophical and sentimental reflections in the "Idle Thoughts" and "More Idle Thoughts" are obvious so are the reflections of his public.

But I would not have it thought that

I deprecate Jerome. His humor is persistent, often he makes me smile against my will; his observation is direct and sympathetic, and if you can forget that you are a person of importance in the world, or in your village, you will enjoy the go-as-you-please gossip of his travel books, the "Diary of a Pilgrimage" and "Three Men on Wheels."

I do not think Jerome K. Jerome has changed since the days when he was clerk, schoolmaster, actor, journalist, and editor of The Idler and To-Day. I have seen little change in his ruddy, quizzical face, with the frank blue eyes, the round head crowned with a mop of ruddy hair, his lively interest in public affairs (he is always on the side of pity, mercy and "Go, and sin no more") and his ready jokes and humorous comments.

We first met under queer circumstances. I was staying at Marlow on the Thames, and was in the habit of visiting the bathing place for an early morning swim. As I dived in one day I heard another splash, and when I rose to the surface another bather emerged at the same moment. Neither of us were looking our best, and when I said "Surely, it's Jerome K. Jerome," he answered "It is."

Later he told me that he had driven over from Wallingford. The horse was a new purchase. He was proud of it, and he suggested that we should walk to the stables and see how the animal had stood the journey. An ostler was grooming the handsome bay. Jerome talked horse to him, explaining how many miles he had driven the day before and analyzing the points of the animal. I was much impressed until the ostler turned round and said—"This ain't your 'oss."

In the beautiful and spacious house he has built for himself on the wooded heights above Marlow, approached by a road and tree-arched lanes winding up from Thames, he continues to write stories long and short, and plays, with a little model of a stage on the table before him. Essays too, in home and American journals, occasionally touching upon the sides of the Uebermenschen or the Big Battalions. He goes his own Jeromean way. The fierce young writers of the New School ignore him, and he ignores them, content with the many readers he finds for his latest book "All Roads Lead to Calvary." This story about the progress of Joan, a girl writer, does not interest me; but one of his short stories I have read many times. If he had written nothing else this would have marked his name with a star.

It is the "Passing of the Third Floor Back," a story of 46 pages. I know not whether the story or the play was written first; but I do know that few theatrical performances have moved me and impressed me as this play, with Forbes-Robertson as the Stranger. And there is a reticence about the story as if the author was holding himself in, feeling his way, as it were, with bowed head, before the greatness of the theme. That theme is probably as old as man, and will always move the hearts of all men. It has been used by Gorky and by Tolstoy, and by Jerome J. Jerome and Charles Rann Kennedy, whose "The Servant in the House" touched this profound theme from another angle—"If I be lifted up, will draw all men unto me."

A writer once said to me—"My idea of doing good is this—I would seek the dirtiest, meanest street in the dirtiest, meanest neighborhood, and I would buy the middle house in the street, and make it beautiful inside and out, with bright paint and flowers in the windows. I would never preach to the neighbors, I would just be kind to them and welcome them to this white, smiling, happy house. Can you doubt what the effect would be?"

"Passing of The Third Floor Back" is just such another white, smiling, happy house set down in our midst.

SUMMER

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

At our feet pimpernels, meadow sweet, foxgloves purple and white—above dog roses, pink and delicate tangled amongst the prim creamy elderberry flower, all send forth a fragrant sweetness as they sway gently to and fro fanned by the warm summer breeze. The newly cut hay lies in neat straight lines. Hundreds of rabbits nibble at the tender undergrowth now exposed. By and by a dog comes bounding up the meadow—the older rabbits pause in their feeding, sit up, their ears pricked, then discreetly retire into the hedge. The younger ones, more ready for adventure, wait a little longer to watch the intruder and "freeze" as he approaches. Then suddenly a flash of white and they too disappear. A man whistles and the dog is off like a flash, and before you can wink the bunnies are back at their nibbling.

Another alien sound—the jangle of the tederer drawn by a horse passing up and down the length of the meadow; at each turn the metal clanks, but once on the straight round whirling wheel and the cut hay is lifted from its decorative lines, tossed into the air, then flutters featherlike to the ground. The rabbits tiptoe again, observe that their fresh invader is still far distant and resume their dining.

Below young cattle stand up to their hocks in the river, their heads turned in one direction, motionless—then something—presumably an over-obtrusive fly, disturbs their meditations and they scramble out, snorting indignantly, and with flying tails they gallop across the field to the shelter of the trees and the society of their elders.

In the garden a girl with an armful of flowers, roses, pinks, sweetpeas, delphiniums, lupines and honeysuckle, pauses for a moment on the green velvet lawn, then vanishes into the house. In the yard a pen where a hen and its family of 10 scratch the dirt, while a cat and her kittens slumber in peaceful proximity on the top. Two pigs in a sty get up laboriously, grunt and lie down again.

RUSSIA'S PEASANT WOODCARVING

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

The lesser peasant industries of Russia, generally (but not altogether accurately) grouped together as the "kustarni" crafts, have in the past played a most important part in the national economy of the country.

The rural population was thus thrown almost entirely upon its own resources, even to the extent of building its own homes and making its own furniture, because of lack of roads and railways. For the provision of most of the smaller adjuncts to civilized life—real necessities since mankind said good-by to the stone-age—it was likewise necessarily dependent upon its own peasant craftsmen. Utensils, implements and clothes were all home-made.

The presence of the necessary raw materials made certain districts noted for certain classes of production, and those who during the long months of winter, produced a surplus found in the Kustari a convenient channel for disposing of them. These Kustari were a class of itinerant craftsmen who gained a livelihood by traveling the country, practicing their handicrafts and performing the function of peddlers.

Of all the peasant crafts that of woodcarving easily takes premier place, not only because it occupies more workers than any other but also because of its varied application and artistic possibilities. One can scarcely pass through any village, particularly in Great Russia, without the attention being arrested by some striking example of the art. Perhaps it may be the

rural quiet of Russia! Comparatively few specimens of this wonderful craft of woodcarving are seen in our museums. But it will not, we hope, always be so. There are already folk museums in Russia that are collecting these things before it is too late, and it should not be difficult, a little later on, for other museums to secure some representative pieces.

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MR. ROOSEVELT FOR A LASTING PEACE

National Needs Stated by Democratic Vice-Presidential Candidate — A Greater America Declared to Be the Objective

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

HYDE PARK, New York—Franklin Delano Roosevelt, formerly Assistant Secretary of the Navy, accepted the Democratic nomination for vice-president of the United States at his country home here yesterday. Mr. Roosevelt pledged allegiance to the Democratic national platform and the stand of the presidential candidate, Gov. James M. Cox of Ohio, regarding the League of Nations. He also advocated the reorganization of the government administration along modern business lines, the strengthening of the immigration laws, improvement of working conditions, extension of teaching to reduce illiteracy, and the redemption of America's word to the world.

Homer S. Cummings, former chairman of the Democratic National Committee, accompanied by 53 representatives of the United States, its territories and dependencies, bore the formal notification to Mr. Roosevelt.

Notification by Homer S. Cummings

The American people have paid a "staggering penalty" for the Republican victory at the polls in 1918, said Mr. Cummings.

Undisputed in the "material and moral leadership of the world" when the armistice was signed, he said, "who will deny that our title to that leadership has been grievously impaired if not completely lost?"

"What has happened to account for this lowering of morale and the forfeiture of the place of honor which had been won by American arms and American statesmanship?" Mr. Cummings asked. "The answer is not far to seek. Practically coincident with the publication of the armistice came the news that the Republican party had been successful in the Congressional elections of 1918. From that moment American progress stopped, partisanship took possession of public affairs and Republican leadership became more interested in political success than in national honor. The results were immediate and disastrous.

"Every enemy of society, of peace or of civilization took quick advantage of the fatal period of hesitancy. American commerce, which ought to have been seeking every port in the world, was unable to develop adequate trade channels or find settled basis for development. All the processes of national life were impaired and there was a gradual accumulation of domestic problems which have not been adjusted and which cannot be satisfactorily dealt with until our relationship to the rest of the world has been determined."

"There has not been an hour since the November elections of 1918 during which the American people have not paid a staggering penalty for the Republican triumph of that year. There is but one way out. There is but one clear path of duty. It is to redeem America's word to the world and to assume without hesitation our share of the task of rehabilitating the broken structure of civilization."

The Democratic Party is unconquerable in its hold upon the truth that America belongs to the world and cannot serve herself while breaking faith with others. Such is our cause and such our purpose. That you will hold high the standard we place in your hands we do not for one moment doubt. We pledge you the whole-hearted support of the united democracy of the nation in this great undertaking to the leadership of which you and our distinguished candidate for the Presidency have been dedicated."

Mr. Roosevelt's Acceptance

In his speech of acceptance Mr. Roosevelt said in part:

"Two great problems will confront the next administration—our relations with the world and the pressing need of organized progress at home. The latter includes a systematized and intensified development of our resources and a progressive betterment of our citizenship. These matters will require the guiding hand of a President who can see his country above his party, and who, having a clear vision of things as they are, has also the independence, courage and skill to guide us along the road to things as they should be without swerving one footstep at the dictation of narrow partisans who whisper 'party' or of selfish interests that murmur 'profits.'

"Even as the nation entered the war for an ideal, so it has emerged from the war with the determination that the ideal shall not die. It is idle to pretend that the war declaration of April 6, 1917, was a mere act of self-defense, or that the object of our participation was solely to defeat the military power of the central nations of Europe. We knew then as a nation, even as we know today, that success on land and sea could be but half a victory. The other half is not won yet. To the cry of the French at Verdun: 'They shall not pass'; the cheer of our own men in the Argonne: 'We shall go through,' we must add this: 'It shall not occur again.'

Treaty Must Include League

"To this end the Democratic Party offers a Treaty of Peace, which, to make it a real treaty for a real peace, must include a League of Nations; because this Peace Treaty, if our best and bravest are not to have died in vain, must be no thinly disguised armistice devised by cynical statesmen to mask their preparations for a renewal of greed-inspired conquests later

COAL MOVEMENT BEING RESTORED

Cooperation by Railroads and Operators Reported as Practically Assuring Fuel Supply to New England and Northwest

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Following a 10-day trip through the coal fields of the east, in course of which he surveyed the situation existing in the mines and on the railroads, J. D. A. Morrow, vice-president of the National Coal Association, yesterday issued a statement declaring that there is now reason for optimism that the threatened coal shortage may be overcome. Mr. Morrow hopes that maximum effort at the mines, with the cooperation of the operators and the railroads in carrying out the car distribution orders of the Interstate Commerce Commission, will bring the weekly output up to 12,000,000 tons.

The output for this week is estimated at about 11,000,000 tons, which is 1,000,000 short of the output that it will be necessary to maintain up to December 31 if the existing shortage is to be overcome. As a result of the increased car supply made possible by the orders of the Interstate Commerce Commission, operators of mines supplying the northwest and New England were able last week to ship a much greater tonnage of coal to those points.

Pressing National Needs

"Among the most pressing of our national needs I place the bettering of our citizenship, the extension of teaching to over 5,000,000 of our population above the age of 10 who are illiterate, the strengthening of our immigration laws to exclude the physically and morally unfit, the improvement of working conditions, especially in the congested centers, the extension of communications to make rural life more attractive, the further protection of child life and of women in industry."

New England Problem Solved

"The situation as to New England is distinctly encouraging." The New New England wholesale coal men have organized a committee to work in conjunction with the operators and the railroad executives. As an outcome of their efforts, coal is moving to tide-water ports fully up to the 1,250,000 tons called for under the New England priority schedule.

"One of the chief sources of concern was the supply of coal for the New England railways. Due to the fact that these railways were endeavoring to move their fuel supply all rail, they were making it difficult for other New England consumers to obtain their tonnage through the New England gateways. The New England railroads now have arranged for the movement of 382,000 tons of locomotive fuel by water. This one fact alone assures the success of the New England program."

"The sole spot remaining in the soft coal situation is the speculation in coal. This problem is being attacked by the National Coal Association through a special committee which has developed a preliminary plan (involving curtailment of the reconsigned car privilege) to deal with the speculative misuse of transportation facilities in the tidewater movement. The movement is tackling the problem in a practical manner. Without question the speculative situation can be met if the railways will join in making effective the committee's plan when it is worked out."

Coal Production Gaining

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—A bright picture of the national coal situation is painted by the Geological Survey, in figures covering coal production and transportation for the week of July 31.

Despite a decrease in production of 1,523,000 tons as compared with the previous week, due to the strikes of mine laborers in Illinois and Indiana, the end of July found bituminous pro-

duction since the beginning of the year to have reached 302,727,000 tons, an increase of 44,500,000 tons over the amount mined up to July 31 last year.

Anthracite production also compares favorably with 1919, having reached 50,575,000 tons on July 31 as compared with 47,307,000 tons at the end of July of 1919.

Cleveland Center of Coal Movement Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CLEVELAND, Ohio—The most gigantic movement of coal ever attempted in the world is centered in Cleveland. From the office of Lake coal pool here orders go out under which 22 railroads in six states are expected to deliver 4000 cars of coal daily to Lake Erie ports to provide the northwest states with 20,000,000 tons of coal before cold weather sets in.

The order under which this movement is being carried on is the Interstate Commerce Commission's order which went into effect July 26, giving priority to Lake shipments. The amount of coal required to move each month is just three times the quantity of allied premiers at Spa agreed to deliver monthly by way of reparation and indemnity.

The railways bring the coal to Lake Erie ports and the great ore steamers meet it there, unload the iron they have brought down and take the coal up. The fleet with coal up and ore down carries the greatest tonnage over all-water routes in the world.

KANSAS INDUSTRIAL COURT VINDICATED

Governor and Supporters of Law Swept Primaries in Which the Court Was the Issue

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

TOPEKA, Kansas—Gov. Henry Allen and the Kansas Industrial Court law received complete vindication at the hands of the voters in the primaries. Every member of the Legislature who supported the bill in the special session, and who sought renomination upon this platform, was nominated by the Republicans of his home district, except one. Every candidate who openly opposed the industrial court was defeated, except one, this a woman and the wife of a railroad man.

Governor Allen carried every county except Crawford County, which contains the big coal mining district and the largest Labor element which can be controlled in its vote in the State. Every other industrial center supported the Governor. He had a larger majority than two years ago. Many precincts known to have large Labor populations gave the Governor a majority. He lost, of course, most of these precincts, but the fact that he carried some and that the vote was exceptionally close in many others, indicated that organized Labor was not a unit in its opposition to the industrial court, as the radical Labor leaders had asserted. The fact that only one known opponent to the industrial court law was nominated for the Legislature wherever there was a contest indicates that there will be no attempt to repeal the law at the next session of the Legislature.

Only one member of the Legislature which enacted the bill was defeated for renomination. This also was in Crawford County, and that county nominated a state senator who openly supported the law over the senator who voted against it last winter and was up for renomination.

PROFITS ON POSTAL ORDERS IS DENIED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Erroneous statements regarding the opportunities for immense profits on postal orders purchased in Europe and paid in the United States have appeared in certain newspapers. It was said yesterday by W. J. Barrows, Acting Third Assistant Postmaster-General, who explained that money orders are paid in the United States only in the amounts in dollars certified by the foreign money order exchange offices.

Each European government with which the United States interchanges postal money orders is permitted to fix the rate at which the money of the foreign country is converted into that of the United States. Under this provision the foreign postal administrations are always careful to fix the rate at least as high as the market rate to protect their own revenues from loss.

While on the other hand so long as orders issued in the United States were converted at the old par or mint value there was no possibility of loss to the Post Office Department of this country.

The Postmaster-General's order effective August 15, which changes the rates of conversion for money orders issued in the United States and payable in certain countries, had, therefore, no bearing whatever on recent speculations, and was issued simply because of the decided and long-continued depreciation of the currency of certain European countries as compared with United States dollars.

LOWER ICE PRICES FORCED

BOSTON, Massachusetts—The state commission on the necessities of life, which has summoned two Brockton ice dealers to explain why they are selling ice at one cent a pound, has already brought about a reduction in the price of that commodity in more than a dozen communities, including Fall River, Lawrence, Lynn, Peabody, Gloucester, East Bridgewater, Gardner, Andover and Beverly. A reduction of from 10 to 30 cents per 100 pounds has been effected.

FIGHT ON LIQUOR COMING IN ILLINOIS

Enemies of Prohibition Marshal Forces to Attempt Capture of Legislature — Anti-Saloon League Plans Strong Defense

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—Liquor forces in Chicago and throughout the State are marshaling their resources for an attempt to capture the next session of the Illinois Legislature, according to F. Scott McBride, superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League of Illinois, which organization is preparing a campaign to defend prohibition in this State.

Cleveland Center of Coal Movement Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—Liquor forces in

the award made by the board. The Brotherhood of Railroad Engineers asked for an increase of 25 cents an hour, as did the Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees. The international brotherhood of teamsters, chauffeurs, stable men and helpers and the railway express drivers, chauffeurs and conductors have both asked for a flat increase of 35 per month.

More than 2500 employees of the express company engaged in shop crafts shared in the 13-cent wage award granted by the board on July 20 to the railway employees.

GOVERNOR STANDS FOR PUBLIC RIGHTS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

GALVESTON, Texas—The public rights during industrial disputes should supersede those of any class or faction, Gov. William F. Hobby of Texas declared in an address in Galveston, in explaining why he had

placed candidates in the field for nomination in every legislative district in Illinois.

Led by the United Societies, an organization of brewers, people of German extraction, and societies of other foreign elements who wish to preserve old-country liquor customs in the United States, the liquor forces have placed candidates in the field for nomination in every legislative district in Illinois.

The liquor men, if they are successful at the primaries, said Mr. McBride to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor yesterday, "hope to do three things. First, to secure the repeal of the Illinois Enforcement Law, which the wets call the 'search and seizure act,' but which we call the 'blind tiger act,' as it is simply designed to prevent the illegal sale of liquor.

Hamper Enforcement

Second, they hope to withhold the appropriations, such as were made at the last session of the Legislature, which enables enforcement officers to carry on their activities.

Third, they want to pass legislation similar to that passed in New Jersey, New York, Rhode Island and Massachusetts and several other states, authorizing the sale of 2.75 per cent beer and light wines.

"In the congressional fight they are trying to help elect a majority of representatives and senators in Congress who will be in favor of the light wine and beer program, in order that they may get forces enough in Congress to nullify the Eighteenth Amendment by permitting the sale of liquor with larger alcoholic content, under the claim that it is not intoxicating.

"The Anti-Saloon League is awake to the situation, and we are prepared to fight them in every district. We are going to keep clear of partisan ship and factions, and fight independently, as we have in the past."

Negro Question

"Danger of racial clashes in the Black Belt of Chicago have been very much accentuated of late," said E. J. Davis, Chicago district superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League of America.

"By the wide open sale of whiskey and other intoxicants in the black and tan resorts which the police are permitting to run without interference.

"The Anti-Saloon League is carrying on a campaign to aid the more strict enforcement of prohibition throughout Chicago, but we are not yet prepared for publicity as to what we are doing."

In an open letter, Mr. Davis recently challenged the statement credited to J. J. Garrity, chief of the Chicago police, that the city police were not pushing prohibition enforcement because juries will not convict. Mr. Davis declaring that liquor violators were subject to abatement proceedings as nuisances, and that injunctions providing punishments might be had in any court of equity. An answer has been received from Chief Garrity.

The last day of the convention was given over to a discussion of the League of Nations in its particular bearing on China, and an appeal was made to America to help recover Shantung through the League. This appeal was sent to the State Department at Washington.

A platform urging fair play for China through the League, to prevent it from becoming "The Balkan of the East," was also adopted.

DANGER TO WINTER FOOD SUPPLY SEEN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania—A special cable from Tokyo, quoting Dr. Sun Yat Sen, in which he charges that Japan controls China through the Chinese military groups, was of especial interest to delegates of the Kuomintang, who have been holding a convention in this city, as charges of a similar nature were made by delegates who are familiar with the situation.

Mr. Ma Soo, special representative of the People's Party of China in this country, who will return to his own country at the end of this month, after being given the substance of the dispatch, said it goes to confirm what the leaders in this country have been trying to drive into the heads of their own people and the world at large.

"China at present is undoubtedly being exploited by its military groups for Japan's gain," he said.

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DANGER TO WINTER FOOD SUPPLY SEEN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania—Owing to a lack of transportation facilities, the outlook for the winter's food supply is anything but encouraging, according to J. B. Haines, a prominent member of the Grange and active business man. This vicinity, he claims, is eating its next winter's food supply while hundreds of thousands of dollars worth of perishable produce rots on nearby farms because of lack of cars to bring it to storage centers.

"The city man does not understand the situation," said Mr. Haines, "and he won't realize it until prices again go to record heights. The farmers worked hard to raise this produce, and in many instances were assisted only by women and children because of the scarcity of labor. Under normal conditions the perishable foods shipped to the city during the summer form a supply which helps to conserve the produce that can be stored away or canned for winter use. If this supply is for any reason cut off, the winter's quota is necessarily reduced."

The slow baking of finely selected grains imparts to

Grape-Nuts

a delicately sweet and distinctive flavor that makes added sweetening unnecessary.

Quite a saving in sugar can be made by the regular morning use of this cereal.

MADE BY POSTUM CEREAL CO., INC.,

BATTLE CREEK, MICH.

INTERVENTION IN ARMENIA ASKED

Mass Meetings Adopt and Send Resolutions to President Wilson Requesting Action

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

ALONG CAPE COD HIGHWAYS

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor
From one bedroom window of the house in a Cape Cod village where we visited recently were seen green tops of trees, and beyond them the white fronts with green shutters, and gray roofs of frame houses, each standing in its own patch of green ground. From the other we looked down upon an apple orchard and beyond a stretch of green at the rear of yet another white house, where a little-limbed girl was playing with a dog. In the distance low hills of green came together, and past the gray roof, through the parting of the approaching sand hills crowned with sunny green, lay a triangle of deep blue, faintly edged with an almost invisible line of far away white—a distant shore of the open bay on which the town was set.

Downstairs and without, on crisply green grass, a stout and friendly watch dog politely eager to greet summer visitors, attended a sauntering inspection of the great flower beds at the rear of the house.

Enquiry at the station as to the whereabouts of the telegraph office and a grocery store brought out a friendly and familiar interest. A large and sociably important man showed us the way to the telegraph office by a short cut along the railroad tracks.

The Parlor Central

The telegraph office was in the local telephone exchange. This was the front parlor given over to a small switchboard, with a lounge before a window on one side of it, and before it a small table of the regular parlor type on which with a magazine or two was a pad of telegraph forms. A cleanly-featured, level-browed young woman in "central's" high chair indicated the forms. The message, was held a few moments pending the making of two or three connections. Then came calling and obtaining the ear of an operator at some point unknown, the repetition of the message, its checking back word by word, a payment.

At the village dry-goods store a tall man with the weather-wise eyes that seemed to be typical of even the youths was sweeping the floor with a leisurely conscientiousness, while his assistant, a young woman, was sorting stock. After a short good-tempered conflict between them he conclusively took to himself the appointment of waiting on new customers from whom, it appeared, news not already in circulation among the village gossips might be gleaned.

Passing from town, one noted a lessening succession of white houses with green shutters, often with finely designed fan and side light to a front door. Often there were a couple of whitewashed boulders either side the doorstep, or a row of them in brilliant and white rotundity edging the grassplot. Shell was everywhere, on the roads, sidewalks and garden walks. One saw that the clam and oyster had for some uncounted time been a staple food in this community.

One gained a general impression of white houses with green shutters on green turf with their front doors closed and front windows shuttered, over them an aspect of entire and recent desertion.

"There are the houses, but where are the people?" remarked and questioned a visitor from New York. "You'd affirm that no one at all lived in fully three-quarters of the houses in the town, but that they paid for their being kept up by parties unseen who apparently cut the grass, tend the door yards and trim the lilac bushes at night. I'm sure those front doors are never opened, nor the parlor shutters."

Pine Needles and Sand

As we progressed apple trees and lilacs gave place to scrub oak and pine, shell and macadam gave place to sand, and we came through pine woods in whose tops crows called, and where the road, sandier than ever, was slippery with needles. From a weather-beaten farm house, at the unusual sound of passing travel, a woman came forth with a dishcloth in her hand and exchanged a greeting as we passed into the pine woods again. Again the woods opened on a little lake held within encircling hills.

Where the road was clear of the woods it was bordered with thick-piled heather and stone crop, straggling in clumps into the center of the seldom-traveled way. Where it went through brush or under oak sapslings, the brilliant wavy scarlet of the wintergreen berries amid their glossy green leafage was a continual illumination of the way, varied by bayberries. The whitely exquisite asters of the Star of Bethlehem sprinkled the wayside greenery.

Presently the timber stopped, save for an occasional sapling of pine or oak, wind-dwarfed and twisted. Rolling, heather-covered downs, broken with the gold of the stone-crops and saxifrage like a burst of sun upon a dark earth, bright, brilliant and golden, took its place . . . down that rolled away to a whisper of cool green beach grass crowning unseen sand hills, whose sunny paleness in splash and smear and scattered powdering amid clump and blade broke up the grass. Then, beyond the sweep and roll of heather in front, between the approaching slopes of opposed sand hills, crowned on their heads and sprinkled down their slopes with the beach grass, there opened suddenly the purple horizons of the open sea.

Over a sloping sandy road, past coast guard houses, a stable and life-boat house down between tremendous sand hills, we came to their opening. Itself, though it was low between the crests of the hills on either hand, it was high above the beaches that spread north and south in a splendid sweep of sunnily flowing sand. From where the road opened upon the beach, there lifted on either side of the road a tremendous slope of sand, bordered on each hand in retiring succession by even more tremendous mountains of sand, crested with the beach grass. We descended the slopes to the beach, with our eyes fastened on the purple immensity of the horizon, and joying in the running splendor of dull emerald green, deep green and cobalt blue lit with curling white of the near-hand surf. On the beach itself, though ap-

ATTENTION TO OIL INDUSTRY URGED

Petroleum Institute President Declares Government Must Aid Interests to Achieve Equity With British Firms

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—The trend of international events renders it imperative that the government and the people of the United States grasp the existing oil situation and act resolutely, abandoning that indifference to

diplomatic channels, but by financial backing.

"Equal opportunities for the nations of all countries characterized and assisted the development of our own petroleum deposits when they were practically the sole dependence of the world; this country proceeded on the theory that the best interests of all would be served by the freest exploitation of our national resources. The American petroleum industry has, therefore, the right to expect that similar freedom of action be extended to it by other countries possessing prospective petroleum areas."

* Petroleum Production High

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—According to R. L. Welch, secretary and general

COURT OF CIVIL SERVICE DEMANDED

Chicago Post Office Employees in Protesting Alleged Unfair Treatment of Some of Their Numbers, Appeal to President

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—Protesting against "gag rule" in the United States Post Office Department, and specifically against the charges filed in the case of the 11 officials of the Chicago Post Office Clerks Union, nearly

the charges made against them as simply childish revenge.

A letter from Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, to President Wilson in behalf of the 11 men, was read by Mr. Hyatt. "To deny these men an appeal of their case," said Mr. Gompers, "is to deny them free speech. The discharge of these men will be not only an injustice to them, but an injury to the morale of the Post Office Department."

Luther G. Steward, president of the National Federation of Federal Employees, declared that the conditions of "gag rule" existed through all departments of federal service.

"It isn't Burleson alone," he said; "it's a long-acquired habit of thought. The whole federal structure is based on the mechanical, and

FRANCE WILL PAY, MINISTER ASSERTS

Maurice Casenave Issues Report Explaining French Plans for Financing Debt and Showing Present General Conditions

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—France is prepared to meet her full share of the \$300,000,000 Anglo-French loan due the United States in October, according to Maurice Casenave, minister plenipotentiary and director-general of the French service in the United States. While she intends to obtain full payment of the indemnity due her from Germany, he says, she is now acting as though such payments would not be made. Her 1920 budget not only makes provisions for balancing her ordinary expenditures out of taxation, or ordinary receipts, but votes also out of ordinary receipts, 2,400,000 francs for the purpose of interest on and amortization of the national debt. The actual returns from indirect taxation during June, 1920, exceeded budget estimates by 27,694,300 francs, or 44 per cent. And returns from indirect taxation during the first six months of this year were 180 per cent in excess of the returns for the same period in 1914.

Mr. Casenave has issued a statement giving these figures, and saying in part:

"Up to the present time, on account of economic and political obstacles to the enforcement of the Treaty of Versailles, France has not received any cash payment by way of indemnity from Germany. Certain deliveries of coal were made last year, but these did not approach the quantity stipulated by treaty.

"So far this year, Germany has been prevented by difficulties in the Ruhr region from meeting her obligations to France in respect to coal deliveries, but the French Government, realizing that coal must be procured at all costs to increase the output from the reviving industries of the devastated regions, has gone so far as to authorize loans to the German Government at the rate of 200,000,000 francs a month for six months, so as to assure delivery of necessary fuel from the Ruhr district.

"In the first five months of 1920, France improved her trade balance by nearly 2,000,000 francs, increasing her exports during the period by 5,854,466,000 francs, or 182.1 per cent, as compared with the figure for the corresponding period of 1919.

"New figures for exports and imports, covering the month of June, have just been received. These show that during the first six months of 1920, France has improved her trade balance to the extent of 3,188,663,000 francs, which reduces the difference between her imports and exports by 28.97 per cent. If this improvement is maintained at the same rate the exports and imports of France will balance before the end of 1920."

MANY APPLICANTS BUT PLACES FEWER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—The deportation of Charles Huszar, former premier of Hungary, alleged to be "collecting funds, issuing documents to aid the visa of passports from Hungary to the United States and engaging in propaganda not beyond reproach," is urged by the Federation of Hungarian Jews in America in a letter to Anthony Caminetti, Inspector General of Immigration, Washington. The letter, which is signed by Dr. Samuel Bulcher, president of the federation, follows the adoption of resolutions calling for Huszar's deportation by representatives of some 250,000 Jews at a mass meeting in this city.

The letter asserts that the former premier is an alien enemy as he represents a country which is technically at war with the United States, and that thus his landing in the United States violates the immigration laws, that he used stowaway means of entrance, and that, since he is known to have committed acts of moral turpitude in Europe, he is eligible for deportation, under the American law.

AMUNDSEN PARTY OFF ON A NEW CRUISE

NOME, Alaska—Capt. Roald Amundsen left here on Saturday on his ship Maude for a cruise in the Arctic.

Though Captain Amundsen has been in the Arctic for more than 19 months, he said his real voyage would begin only with his departure from Nome to drift northward in an ice pack. He said he would lay his course west of Wrangell Island and toward the Siberian islands, keeping in open water as long as possible until he found a favorable place for striking directly northward.

The closing of the textile and boot and shoe industries has had the effect of adding to the number of applicants for jobs, and most of these workers are unable to fill such places as are open, mainly in shipyards, because the work there is of such a strenuous character. The chief call for skilled men has been for mechanics of all kinds in the shipyards. These places are being filled gradually but there is still need of certain classes of help.

The Warm Days—of August and September

will be met with a smile if you dress for comfort.

Whether on vacation or "on the job," you profit in every way if you buy

Summer Clothes 20% Discount

Two and three-piece Suits in every desirable fabric.

Regular prices \$16 to \$52—NOW at 20% discount.

MACULLAR PARKER COMPANY 400 WASHINGTON STREET

"The Old House with The Young Spirit"

BOSTON



Along a Cape Cod beach, where the surf pounds on the white sand



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor
An old boathouse on a tidal river winding across a Cape Cod marsh

plant green and deep crimson, rarer, lighter weeds from quieter waters.

The Music of the Sea

How carved, shaped, shifting and changing always by wind and storm one saw the sand hills to be, and how the beach grass fought to hold them in their places! The wind blew from the east with a crisp coolness, pleasant in the face of the warming sun. The chording rumble of the surf was an long-drawn music to our ears, weary of city noises. To listen for the recurring chord of half a dozen great rollers at once at any points up and down the beach; to sit on the edge of a wave-scarped sand bank, to feel the wind in one's face and the sun warm on one's back, to gaze upon the purple skyline, the blue depth of mid sea, and the cobalt and green loveliness of the surf lit with running sparkles of flashing sun, whitely luminescent with curling foam whose reflection in the green smoothness of the wave foot ran ahead of the over-curving crest up the beach, made one sing fragments of stately old God-praising hymns.

NAVY MEN HUNT LOST CODE BOOK

SAN PEDRO, California—Navy intelligence officers are conducting a search for a code book said to have been taken from the submarine H-1 when that vessel was stranded on the shoals of Santa Margarita Island, Lower California, last March. Capt. Chauncey Shackford, commandant of the submarine base here, said the submarine, while stranded, was left unguarded for a few hours, during which the ship's safe was looted, presumably by alien fishermen operating in the vicinity.

DENVER STRIKE CONTINUES

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office
DENVER, Colorado—One thousand employees of the tramway company have unanimously reached a vote not to call off their strike which began a week ago.

BANKER SAYS PUBLIC IS HOARDING MONEY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania

According to William H. Hutt, acting

governor of the Philadelphia Reserve

Bank, enough money is being carried

around in the pockets of people of

this country or is hid in home "banks"

to pay off one-seventh of the national

debt or to assure a permanent stabiliza-

tion of the finances of the country.

About \$3,000,000,000, or almost half

the total currency of the country,

according to Mr. Hutt, is not on de-

posit in banks or savings funds. He

estimates that a small fraction of this

"loose" currency invested in Liberty

Bonds would bring those securities to

par at once, and would materially

strengthen the international credit of

the nation.

Judging from figures he has at hand,

Mr. Hutt says that while there is ac-

tually more money in circulation now

than ever before, bank deposits are

not increasing, but while he knows

the facts he is at a loss for an ex-

planation.

"I do not understand what the psy-

chology of it is," he says. "It can't

be a distrust of banks for there have

been no conspicuous failures recently.

It is an unfortunate situation, how-

ever, for a great deal could be done

with that money."

Assistance Given

"The British are to be congratulated

upon what they have accomplished

and also upon the powerful support

which their petroleum organizations

have enlisted from the British Gov-

ernment. In attaining their present

position they have had every assist-

ance which their government could

render, not only through political and

FREEMASONS PLAN NEW LONDON HOME

Lord Ampthill Speaks Strongly in Support of Duke of Connaught's Scheme for Erection of Central Home for English Masons

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—The principal Masonic event recently has been the annual festival of the London Rank Association, when the Pro Grand Master, Lord Ampthill, was the guest of the evening. There was a peculiar fitness in this, since the dignity of London Rank was instituted in 1908, the same year that Lord Ampthill was appointed to the office of Pro Grand Master. The rank was instituted in order to give some recognition to London brethren who had done great service to the craft after they had served the office of master of a lodge.

In the provinces it was possible to reward such brethren by appointment to office, present or past, in the Provincial Grand Lodge, but for London brethren there was only one recognition for services rendered, a recognition that was very limited, viz., appointment to office in the United Grand Lodge itself. The association, which was formed in the following year, has done splendid work since that date.

The members are, as a general rule, brethren of mature age, exempt from military service, with very few exceptions, but during the war they paid more than 2000 visits to colonial and other brethren who were in the London war hospitals, and the association has received several hundreds of letters of gratitude for the help they were able to give.

They have worked hard in the support of the Masonic institutions, and the association is also a strong supporter of the scheme for the erection of a new central home for the craft in England. Lord Ampthill, while acknowledging with gratitude the splendid work that had been done by the members and paying a compliment, which, though belated, was not so through any fault of his, deprecated the idea of recommending brethren for the honor of London Rank solely because of length of service. He suggested that in every case brethren should only be elected to positions of honor in the craft on grounds of merit alone—the system by the way, that is adopted generally in the grand lodges of America.

He also spoke strongly in support of the Duke of Connaught's scheme for the erection of a suitable home for English Freemasonry. In small states and districts he had seen Masonic temples which greatly exceeded in size and grandeur that which they possessed in London, and if they wished to take advantage of their growing importance they must have offices and outward appearance corresponding to that growth, which was not a matter of boastfulness.

Another important event has been the holding of a Ladies' Festival by the Jubilee Masters' Lodge, of which the Duke of Connaught is the reigning master, and the Grand Director of Ceremonies, J. S. Granville Grenfell, the deputy master.

Muhammadan as First Principal

Mr. A. S. M. Anik, who some two or three years since enjoyed the distinction of being the first Bohra Muhammadan to become master of a London lodge, has now been installed as first principal of a London chapter of Royal Arch Masons, being here also the first Bohra Muhammadan to occupy this position. Congratulations were received from, among others, the grand superintendents of Bengal, Madras, and Bombay.

Under the heading "Rebuilding Solomon's Temple," a London daily has this week given prominence to the following, which will, doubtless, be reproduced in some of the American journals: "Have those Freemasons who are putting forward a proposal to rebuild Solomon's Temple at Jerusalem, to mark the expulsion of the Turk from the Holy Land, sat down to count the cost? It took an army of some 183,000 men, working constantly three years, to erect the edifice. To house, feed, and pay such an army today would cost £60,000,000. Quite apart from the cost of stone and iron, there would be the gold and silver if the proposed temple is to be an exact duplicate of Solomon's. So that the proposal of the Freemasons, admirable though it is, is not likely ever to be more than a proposal." It would be interesting to have further particulars of the "proposal of the Freemasons," of which the English Grand Lodge at least seems as yet to have heard nothing, with the names of its sponsors.

Many more lodges have been consecrated; one for Masonic yachtsmen at Southend by Lord Lambourne, the Provincial Grand Master for Essex, which will be known as the Thames Estuary Lodge, No. 4043. Another, at Kettering, the Cyrringan, No. 4048, is the first to have been consecrated in that town since 1838, nearly 82 years ago. During the long and eventful period elapsing between then and now, the town's first Masonic brotherhood has made steady and uninterrupted progress and it is now a strong and influential organization. The name Cyrringan is the old-time name for Kettering, so that the town's second Masonic lodge has been very happily christened. Brixham, in Devonshire, has also witnessed the consecration of a Royal Arch Chapter to be attached to the True Love and Unity Lodge there. De Warren Lodge at Halifax has also celebrated the jubilee of its consecration in June, 1870.

New James Watt Lodge
Founded by those connected with the engineering profession a new lodge has been consecrated at Glasgow, under the title of "James Watt." Professor Magnus MacLean was installed as the first Master. A charter has also just been granted by the Supreme Council of the Ancient and

Accepted Rite to open a Consistory in Aberdeen for the purpose of conferring the 30th Degree of the Order. This is the first charter to be granted to any Scottish Province to organize for this important degree, and it has been mainly conceded in consequence of the existing equipment necessary to the "passing through" being so readily available at the Aberdeen Masonic Temple.

Recently, in the disturbances in Ireland, the Masonic Hall at Inch Donegal, was broken into, and almost the entire furniture in the building wrecked. Masonic aprons and emblems were mutilated and the Bible torn in pieces. Inch Island, although situated in Lough Swilly, is connected with the mainland by two embankments. The lodge is one of the most ancient in the north of Ireland, having been founded nearly two centuries ago. It contains many priceless historical relics, as well as antique furniture, which has been in the lodge since it was opened. No reason can be assigned for the outrage, as the lodge is held in great veneration by the inhabitants of the island, and it is believed that the raiders must have come from the mainland.

The first Masonic church service has just been held at Culmore, Derry, when two well-known local clergymen, members of the order, conducted the service.

An Australian Centenary

New South Wales proposes to celebrate the centenary of the foundation of its Grand Lodge by the establishment of cottage homes for the children of former brethren. There is existing a Freemasons' Orphan Society with an invested capital of about £41,000, which assists only the orphans of any lodge subscribing 4s. a year to a member to its funds. Less than one-fourth of the lodges contribute to this society, and assistance of £26 a year is given to 62 children.

It is now proposed to impose a capitation tax upon all members in the jurisdiction. That Grand Lodge dispenses large sums in relief. £3622 having been expended for nine months of the current Masonic year, while the Freemasons' Benevolent Institution, which is contributing to the support of 160 brethren, during the last 10 months disbursed about £2800. The Grand Lodge now possesses £81,000 in the funds of benevolence and general purposes alone, or an increase of about £46,000 in the last seven years, during which time the membership was increased by approximately 12,000.

It is now proposed to secure a site of some 60 acres in some elevated locality, convenient to the city, which will afford ample room for a dairy, orchard, and farm. The buildings will comprise a central administrative block, large enough for all future requirements, containing a large hall for recreation and church services, kitchen and laundry, with commodious general dining rooms, the one for boys, the other for girls. The children are to be housed in separate cottages, each to accommodate 24, in two dormitories, with bath-rooms, a large sitting-room, and a bedroom for the matron. The estimated initial outlay will be £35,000 and the capitation fee proposed for the upkeep is 4s. per annum.

A new Masonic temple for the members of Lodge Double Bay, New South Wales, has just been opened, at a cost of £3500, a remarkable achievement, since the Lodge was only consecrated in August of last year. The building is regarded as one of the best and most up-to-date in the colony. In the week following the opening a Royal Arch Chapter was consecrated by the Grand Superintendent of the Scottish Constitution.

Grand Spanish Orient

Under the auspices of Lodge Hispano-American, Madrid, an excursionist group has been formed whose object is to organize all kinds of artistic, instructive, and amusement excursions that will tend to strengthen the bonds of fraternity among the brethren resident in that city.

In Porto Rico, a number of brethren assembled recently in the city of Ponce to discuss divers propositions relative to the welfare of the order, one of these being the organization of a directive council of propaganda and consultation under the direct jurisdiction of the Grand Spanish Orient. Some of the principal functions of the council will be to organize, realize, and sustain, by all the means which Masonic experience and prudence suggest, a methodic and constant propaganda that will demonstrate prominently the efficacy of Masonic labor; to bring about a regular system in lodge workings, to present to the lodges themes for consideration and discussion regarding general or local social matters which affect the Masonic ideals, and which it is deemed convenient to know and plan in the lodges, so that when a decision is come to thereon the result may be conveyed to the profane world by implantation and development.

In the Argentine Republic, Masonry, under the intelligent direction of Jose Portales, delegate of the Spanish Grand Orient, in bearing such excellent fruits that in a relatively short time several new lodges have been opened, and it is anticipated that ere long the Grand Orient will be in a position to add other lodges to its register.

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POINTS IN BRITISH STEEL MEN'S PACT

These Include Arbitration, a Joint Committee and Recognition That Day Men Are Interested in Tonnage Output

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—The details of an agreement recently arrived at between the iron and steel employers and their skilled craftsmen and helpers engaged in the repair and maintenance of blast furnace plants, coke ovens and steel rolling mills, which have recently been made known, must gladden the hearts of all who take a friendly interest in the relations between Capital and Labor. The agreement is signed by, and on behalf of, the Steel Ingot Makers Association, the North of England Iron & Steel Manufacturers Association, the Cleveland Iron Masters Association on the one hand, and the Amalgamated Society of Engineers, the Electrical Trades Union, and the United Machine Workers Association on the other, whose representatives are to be congratulated upon accomplishing an exceedingly useful piece of work, that must remove anxiety and assure peaceful and uninterrupted running of machinery for many months to come.

The working arrangements of the men concerned, engineers, electricians, plumbers, blacksmiths, roll turners and a number of other trades, have always been a source of anxiety to the management, as they invariably are in all industries forced to keep their plant running day and night, inasmuch as, owing to the rates for overtime, it is uneconomical to have more mechanics on the night shift than is absolutely necessary to effect minor adjustments. But there is always the possibility of a "breakdown," necessitating the employment of more men than are available, thereby causing delay in the restarting of the productive machinery, not to mention an annoyance on the part of the steelworkers themselves who are paid by results.

The Main Points

The three main points that distinguish the agreement concern, in their order of importance, (1) arbitration and a joint committee to consider matters in dispute, (2) recognition that day-work men are interested in tonnage output, (3) payment for abnormal hours (overtime) in plainly stated terms. Again, the principal and outstanding feature of (1) is that there is no cessation of work pending a settlement of the matters in dispute, either by the joint committee or by arbitration. And the agreement cannot be terminated unless three calendar month's notice in writing has been given.

In other respects the procedure of the joint committee follows pretty closely that of the "Whitley scheme," particulars and details of which are familiar to the readers of The Christian Science Monitor. The committee is to consist of not more than eight employers' representatives and eight workmen's representatives, who will adjudicate upon any question submitted to them from any works owned or controlled by the association mentioned. As each establishment will have its own joint committee and shop committees, the above will provide an additional court for the hearing of a grievance, strengthened by the circumstance that the majority of its members will not be directly concerned.

Arbitration Proposals

Even in the event of this committee being unable to agree, however, the matter in dispute is to be submitted to arbitration. If, after all this procedure has been tried, the results are unavailing in averting a strike, it cannot be said that the "walk-out" favored of the lightning variety, so beloved of the syndicalists. As regards (2), the details of the tonnage bonus scheme have not been worked out, but it is significant that employers are beginning to realize that a mechanic—an engineer's fitter for instance—is, and ought to be interested in output, even though he

simply repairs and superintends the machinery that shapes the molten metal into ingots, steel bars or rails.

Failure to recognize this policy, or at all events to admit the recognition of the connection between maintenance and production, and to reward the mechanic accordingly, was a fruitful source of discontent during the war, and also responsible for the appointment of a committee to consider the question, resulting in the famous (or infamous) 12½ per cent, of the Ministry of Munitions' Labor Regulations Department.

Necessity for Increase

It will be remembered that the committee advised Winston Churchill to advance the wages of engineers, who by virtue of their occupation, particularly tool and gauge makers, could not be employed on piece work or other system of payment by results. The necessity for some such increase was manifest by the fact that these men were taken from the productive shops into the tool room—from mass production, payment by results, and high earnings—on to a day-rate system, and comparatively low earnings, wholly and solely because of their skill.

In other words, the more highly skilled suffered very considerably because they were better craftsmen than their colleagues. How the special increase of 12½ per cent, first granted to the tool makers, eventually covered the whole round of industrial activity, and was paid to every man on a day rate engaged on munitions, leaving the man for whom it was originally intended relatively in the same position, is a byword, and a subject of laughter even today.

Three-Shift System

Regarding the third point in the agreement, an arrangement for establishing a three-shift system appears to have been worked out in an eminently simple way without the usual formulars commonly associated with maintenance men, such as bare time for so many hours, time and a quarter for so many, and time and a half afterward, and so forth. A man engaged on the first shift, namely 6 a.m. to 2 p.m., will be paid 8 hours; the second shift, from 2 p.m. to 10 p.m., will be paid 10 hours; and from 10 p.m. to 6 a.m. 12 hours. On Saturday the first shift will be from 6 a.m. to 1 p.m., for which 8 hours will be paid. An interval of 30 minutes for each shift will break the monotony, and give opportunity for a meal. None will remain permanently on the same shift; every man will take his turn in doing the three shift, alternate weeks.

The advantage of this arrangement lies in the opportunity that is given to the management to apportion the requisite number of maintenance men to each shift, and the desire engendered in each group of men to keep their plant running as long and as free from delay as their colleagues whom they relieve. Coupled with the fact that the worker has now distinct interest in increased output, indifference is changed to zeal and a desire to get things going, and to preparations and intelligent anticipation of things needed in cases of emergency.

QUEBEC COURTS REORGANIZED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

MONTRÉAL, Quebec—An important reorganization of the civil courts of the Province of Quebec has just been put into effect. In Montreal, Justices Tellier, Allard, Howard and Guérin, and in Quebec Justices Flynn and Dorion, by action of the Dominion Government, have been transferred from the Superior Court of the Province to the Court of King's Bench, which, under an act passed at the last session of the Quebec Legislature, becomes the one tribunal of appeal in Quebec. The change is the outcome of an effort to meet the conditions which a growing commerce and growing population have been developing for a long time.

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RIGHTS OF WOMEN IN CIVIL SERVICE

Federation of British Women Civil Servants Considers Different Standards for Men and Women Should Be Abolished

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—The question of women in the civil service is not only acute but particularly interesting just now. In fact the legality of the present position is being seriously challenged. According to the Sex Disqualification Removal Act, passed into law last year, women in the civil service are actually entitled to equal treatment with men since the passing of that measure, unless otherwise stated by orders-in-council submitted to both Houses of Parliament for 30 days. No orders-in-council have yet appeared, but the inequalities still obtain. And even the orders-in-council clause was understood to apply only to the Indian civil service and other overseas appointments. When the bill was being debated last autumn, a pledge was given by the Lord Chancellor and Mr. Bonar Law that the orders-in-council clause would not be applicable to higher grade positions in the home civil service.

The position is this. About 20,000 women are employed on the permanent staff of the civil service. They are all employed on lower grade work in one or other of the seven older departments. Many are employed on identical tasks with men, but none of them receive the same salary. There are no women in the new departments created since the war, though there were women on the Peace Conference staff at Paris.

Question of Practical Politics

The agitation for equality in the civil service has been going on for many years, but has only lately become a question of practical politics. In 1914 the Royal Commission on civil service, which had been sitting for two years, recommended that where the work of women approximated to that of men the pay should likewise approximate. The recommendations were never even considered, and owing to the war the women allowed the matter to lie more or less in abeyance. Then came the report of the War Cabinet committee on women in industry, advising that women and men in the civil service should receive equal pay for equal work. Meanwhile a national Whitley council was being pressed for by civil servants, and the women decided to place their claims before such a council. Almost the first step taken by this body when it came into existence was to set up a special committee consisting of 21 men and four women to consider the reorganization of the clerical classes of the service. The upshot was that a report was issued which many people—including a large section of the press—not thoroughly conversant with the facts of the case, regarded as a considerable advance on the women's present position. It is quite the contrary.

Equality is recommended only in the early years of service; and in the higher ranks of the two lower grades the men's minimum is the women's maximum. In regard to recruitment and promotion the women's grievances are added to instead of being abolished. Second division men clerks move automatically into the executive class, while the women apparently are to continue doing the uninteresting routine work. Nor is this all. Future positions in the executive and administrative classes are to be competed for by men in open examination; but women who desire such posts will be required to go before a selection board—an obnoxious system, capable of being manipulated by "patronage" and "influence."

Equality Not Guaranteed

Immediately on the publication of the report the executive committee of the Federation of Women Civil Servants passed the following resolution: "The Federation of Women Civil Servants dissociates itself from the recommendations of the reorganization committee on the grounds that equality of remuneration and equal conditions of service throughout the civil service are not guaranteed. They consider that the time is opportune for the different standards for men and women to be abolished, and the Federation pledges itself to pursue its policy actively to secure this end." Similar protests were made by other civil service bodies and various women's societies; and the representatives of the established and temporary women civil servants were instructed to vote at the National Whitley Council for the reference back of the report.

So far, however, the National Whitley Council has refused to reconsider the position of women in the civil service, and the women are therefore "appealing directly to Caesar." The question has been carried to Parliament and will be fought out on the floor of the House of Commons. From being a sectional and comparatively small affair it has grown to be one of national importance. It is being watched and assisted by all the feminist forces of the country, as well as by the organized women in trades and professions. University women, the National Federation of Women Teachers, the London Society for Women's Service, the National Union of Societies for Equal Citizenship, the Women's Industrial League, the Union of Post Office Workers, the Association of Civil Service Sorting Assistants, the Employment Exchange Officers, the Outdoor Staff of the Ministry of Labor, the Association of Writing Assistants, the Society of Civil

Servants, the Federation of Temporary Staff Assistants and the Association of Women Clerks and Secretaries, are all giving it their practical support.

Master of Congratulation

The fact that the civil service is directly controlled by Parliament is a matter of congratulation from the women's point of view. Since the passing of the representation of the People Act, M. P.'s of every shade of political color have shown distinct solicitude for the opinions of women voters. And as there are now continual rumors of an early general election, they are more than ever anxious to please them. But what makes the matter exceptionally vital is that, apart from teaching, it is the only phase of women's work that can be completely settled by Parliament. If the government "plumps" for equality of opportunity and pay it will not only affect the women directly concerned but set a good example to other employers of labor. That is one reason why the women's movement is concentrating upon this issue.

The Federation of Women Civil Servants is conducting a vigorous campaign. A joint parliamentary committee has been formed consisting of M. P.'s drawn from all parts of the House, representatives of women in the civil service, and Mrs. Oliver Strachey, a well-known feminist who is at present acting as Lady Astor's private secretary. The object of the committee is to get the government to bring in orders-in-council statng definitely the position of women in the civil service. If not satisfactory, amendments will be moved with a view to establishing complete equality between men and women in the service. But judging from the debate on Major Hill's recent resolution, the orders-in-council when they appear will be eminently satisfactory!

FRANCE IMPOSES FURTHER TAXES

New Taxes Were Delayed Partly
Owing to Belief That Germany
Would Pay the Indemnities

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France—France has been reproached with neglecting to tax herself as heavily as England and other belligerent countries, but the new taxes which are now falling upon every citizen of the Republic make that reproach absolutely unfounded for the future. There is a certain truth in the criticism with regard to the past, but the delay in imposing fresh measures of taxation was due to a variety of causes.

First it must be admitted that there was the belief that Germany would pay. That Germany ought to pay admits of no dispute. But unhappily the phrase was repeated so often that France was lulled into a sense of false security. She did not sufficiently appreciate the practical difficulties that would arise in the process of extracting payment from the former enemy. There was some reluctance to put charges upon herself which ought properly to be put upon Germany. Evading Responsibility

Then there were delays due to engineering. The Clemenceau Government lingered on long after Parliament should have ended. The retiring deputies, with the forthcoming appeal to the country in their minds, rather sought to evade their responsibilities. They wished to leave the ungrateful task of laying big burdens upon the community to their successors. They shrank from incurring unpopularity. Thus, the Millerand government found itself saddled with the necessity of raising immense sums of money to meet the national expenses.

Francis Marsal, the Finance Minister, in view of all the difficulties he has done his work well. It should not be pretended that French finance is yet out of the wood. There are supplementary budgets as large again as the normal budget now passed. These supplementary budgets deal with exceptional expenses such as the restoration of the devastated regions and the repayment of loans. Exceptional means must be devised to meet them. Loans which are proposed will, of course, add large sums of interest which must be paid out of the ordinary budget.

It is indeed these exceptional budgets which constitute the greatest financial problems for France. The normal year's budget will be met, because France is prepared to make the most strenuous efforts. Over 8,000,000 francs of new taxation have just been imposed. The total amount to be raised this year for current expenses is 20,000,000,000 francs.

An Enormous Taxation

It is an enormous taxation when one considers the population of

France, now well under 40,000,000, and when one considers that the richest provinces of France cannot yet be expected to produce to anything like the same extent as formerly.

One of the most important of the new taxes is that which is applied to all trade transactions. Every sale of no matter what article must be recorded and a stamp duty of 1 franc, 15 centimes paid for every 100 francs which change hands. This rather heavy tax upon commerce will be collected in accordance with the books of the firm, and severe penalties are prescribed in the case of any falsification. Indeed, it would seem that the utmost strictness will be exercised and that it will be impossible at any rate for any regular commercial house to escape these payments.

Income tax has hardly been a reality in France hitherto, but the new measures will result in large additions to the Treasury. Below 6000 francs a year exemption can be claimed. But above that amount everybody must pay. The system employed is a sliding scale ranging from 2 per cent for incomes between 6000 and 20,000 francs to 50 per cent for incomes above 550,000 francs. In between, there is a levy of 4 per cent on incomes from 20,000 francs to 30,000 francs, 6 per cent from 30,000 francs to 40,000 francs, 20 per cent from 100,000 francs to 125,000 francs.

Pensions Taxed

There are various allowances. Thus a married man is allowed to deduct 3000 francs from his taxable income. And for each child he is allowed to deduct 2000 francs. Bachelors on the other hand will be called upon to pay a full 25 per cent of their income to the state. There are special taxes on pensions and on incomes from stocks—the latter paying from 10 to 12 per cent on dividends. On trade profits there is a duty of 8 per cent. Large inheritance duties, running up to 39 per cent of the value of the estate, are imposed.

Indirect taxes allow little to escape. Amusements especially are called upon to pay. Theaters, cinemas, and other entertainments will pay from 10 per cent to 25 per cent. Dances of all descriptions will be charged 25 per cent. Motor cars pay a circulation tax from 100 francs to 500 francs a year.

It will thus be seen that every available method of raising money has been considered. Certainly France will feel the pinch, but Frenchmen have received the news cheerfully enough and will pay without protest.

HAWAIIAN SURVEY IN ANTHROPOLOGY

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HONOLULU, Hawaii.—An anthropological survey of the Hawaiian people has been undertaken by the Bishop Museum of Honolulu, of which Prof. Herbert E. Gregory of Yale University is director. A complete record of the physical characteristics of the Hawaiians of today, by means of measurements, photographs and plaster masks, will be compiled. The immediate purpose of the survey is to determine the racial origin of the Hawaiian people and their probable paths of migration. The results of racial intermixtures are stamped indelibly in the physical characteristics of the groups of people involved, and certain characteristics reappear.

Ancient inclusions in the system of the survey is to determine the racial origin of the Hawaiian people and their probable paths of migration. The results of racial intermixtures are stamped indelibly in the physical characteristics of the groups of people involved, and certain characteristics reappear.

It is expected that this survey, when interpreted in conjunction with the results of the archaeological, ethnological and linguistic studies now well under way, will result in a closer agreement in the answer to such questions as "Who are the Hawaiians?" "Where do they come from?" and "By what route or routes did they get here?"

Public Opinion Needed

The public meeting, which was presided over by Viscount Harcourt, was filled with enthusiasm as well as people, who listened with manifest approval to the arguments of the various speakers. The Rev. J. Cartmel Robinson said he had no faith in the House of Commons as at present constituted, and he urged the creation of a large body of public opinion which would compel legislators to make vivisection illegal. Likewise he

SPEAKERS SEE END TO VIVISECTION LAW

President of British Union Says
Iniquitous Practice Will Sooner
or Later "Fall to the Ground
Like a House of Cards"

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—"The iniquitous practice of vivisection will, sooner or later, fall to the ground like a house of cards, and I am confident that the time is not far distant when we shall meet, not to discuss our campaign, but to thank God for victory," declared W. R. Hadwen, M.D., in his presidential address to the delegates from the branches of the British Union for the Abolition of Vivisection. Gathered in the Caxton Hall from all parts of the United Kingdom, they had come to take part in the annual meetings of the union.

The twenty-second annual report presented to the meeting was a record of a very successful year, the membership having increased with greater rapidity than ever before, and the number of branches having increased by five.

Commenting on the work of the union, Dr. Hadwen said: "We are

justly proud of the annual report, recording as it does the real live work of

the real live society which has done

splendid work throughout the country."

The British union was founded,

he said, by Miss Frances Power Cobbe

to carry on the policy of total abolition

and was now the biggest anti-vivisection

society in the world, a fact which

showed that a restrictionist policy,

such as that carried on by the National Vivisection Society, attracted less people than did an out-and-out

policy.

The fighting experience of the

British union had proved of valuable

assistance to the anti-vivisection

movement in America, and the union

was continually receiving letters from

the United States asking for informa-

tion and guidance.

Vivisection and Vaccination

The vivisection fight was nothing as compared to the fight against vaccination, in which he had taken a prominent part for 21 years. In that fight the anti-vaccinationists won a great victory when they got the law altered in favor of conscientious objectors to the practice. "Twelve months after this victory, now 22 years ago, I made a prophecy," said Dr. Hadwen, "that compulsion in another form would be attempted, and I ventured to say that anti-typhoid inoculation would take the place of vaccination." This prophecy was fulfilled at the outbreak of the war, when our soldiers were forced, in many cases against their will, to be inoculated with anti-typhoid serum." Thanks, however, to the activities of the British union, an order was finally issued from the War Office stating that inoculation should be optional.

"Inoculation not only involves suffering to animals, but it perpetuates a system of the very vilest description, and in the whole of my medical career, I have absolutely refused to use it or any other product of the vivisectional chamber."

Public Opinion Needed

The public meeting, which was presided over by Viscount Harcourt, was filled with enthusiasm as well as people, who listened with manifest approval to the arguments of the various speakers. The Rev. J. Cartmel Robinson said he had no faith in the House of Commons as at present constituted, and he urged the creation of a large body of public opinion which would compel legislators to make vivisection illegal. Likewise he

had little faith in the members of his own profession, for he thought "parsons" were like a flock of sheep who dare not take a stand for themselves, and say that vivisection was wicked and morally indefensible." The majority of parsons, he said, believed that God made animals for man's use and that man had no moral obligations towards them; an absurd and wicked belief. He was very much concerned about the Rockefeller gift of £1,250,000 to the University here, a gift which would undoubtedly result in an increase in vivisection.

The Countess of Tankerville, who followed, said she had come to speak to the women, and to appeal to them to work as hard as they could for the abolition of vivisection. She wanted them to work in a sensible way and to distinguish between sentiment and sentimentalism. The one was strong because it was based on love; while the other was weak and ineffective.

We must learn therefore to govern our sympathy with understanding. The fundamentals of the anti-vivisection movement, and for which the war was fought, were justice and mercy; and it was on these alone that a better future for the animal creation could be built.

A Moral Platform

Dr. Hadwen said: "It was a moral platform on which the question ought to be fought, but anti-vivisectionists were compelled to attack vivisection from the material side, in order first to prove its uselessness and its dangers before the moral appeal could

be heard. It was strange, yet

true, that in few places did history

record any religious or moral reform

led by either the clergy or the doctors.

The same was true today, for

only that afternoon a bishop, who was

present, had told him that in replies

to letters which he had addressed to

every bishop in the land, only one,

the Bishop of Bradford, had expressed

his horror of, and opposition to, the

practice of vivisection.

The others had either evaded the question or sup-

ported vivisection.

Vivisection, said Dr. Hadwen, was

an iniquitous practice which had

neither moral nor material support,

and which but for the attitude of the

press would come to a very early end

for he was sure that the moment the

people learned the true meaning of

vivisection they would rise and over-

throw it.

Referring to Sir Frederick Ban-

bury's bill for the protection of dogs

from vivisection, Dr. Hadwen said that

vivisectionists had been whipped up to

write special articles in the press in

its defense. Absolutely nothing of

any value to humanity had ever been

discovered by the abominable practice

of vivisection. Sir Charles Bell,

SILVA CABINET DID NOT SOLVE CRISIS

New Portuguese Ministry Trembled for Its Security and Soon Afterward Was Defeated on Vote of Confidence

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LISBON, Portugal—Those who have followed the explanations of the situation, the circumstances and the fundamental causes of the present most anxious state of things, the seriousness of which cannot possibly be exaggerated, will not be deceived by the statement that the Portuguese political crisis was duly brought to an end and that a solution had been found to the political difficulties of the time by the establishment in office of a new ministry presided over by Antonio Maria da Silva. The crisis was not in any adequate sense solved and cannot possibly be solved by any such ministry as this, which at the very moment of its taking office was trembling for its security and almost immediately afterward was defeated on a vote of confidence. The most that had been done was that a ministry had been formed capable of lasting long enough to appear before the President to be sworn in, and after some recent experiences even—that was considered something of an achievement in Portugal in these days.

Strong Government Needed

But the prime condition of any improvement in Portuguese prospects is a reduction of mere politics, political machinations, rivalries, intrigues and all the petty follies of the time, and that is only to be done by a strong government which will stand for unity and which in itself will represent a union of the most formidable political elements. The Antonio Maria da Silva Government, however well-meaning it might be, conformed to none of the conditions, and its time was certainly very short. In Lisbon at the time of its appointment its duration was being prophesied in days. The chief thing that had been done was that it was audacious.

If there did not appear at the time to be any really strong man in Portuguese politics, or at least any man with a disposition to show that he is strong, it may be said that by nobody were the dangers of the situation better recognized and appreciated, and nobody had a more exact grip of the situation than Mr. Sa Cardoso, former Premier, who months ago warned Parliament and the people that they were on the edge of an abyss. The last effort to form such a government as might adequately deal with the crisis and give new hope to Portugal, just before Antonio Maria da Silva came again on the scene, was made by him.

A Personal Appeal

A strong personal appeal was made to him by the President when politician after politician in circumstances which have already been described had tried and failed. He made a great effort, and made it on the lines of attempted concentration and unity. Mr. Sa Cardoso at first tried to make a Cabinet consisting of the united sections of the Left, but he at once found that the Socialists and the Populists put difficulties in his way, while the Liberals declared they would have nothing to do with any such ministry as he was trying to form. Jealousies, pique, and complete incapacity to recognize the dangers of the situation and the crying needs of Portugal were at the bottom of these refusals.

With a persistency that is worthy of a little praise Mr. Sa Cardoso, seeing that nothing was to be done in the way of concentration on the Left, went over and tried the Right, but with the same result, the sections all being hostile to each other and refusing to combine. As everybody knows, the idea of forming a stable government by any one or two of these sections is out of the question, and if they will not unite what is to be done with the country and its government? Mr. Sa Cardoso, after his final effort with the Right, went to President Almeida and told him of his failure and that he could make no further attempt to form a ministry. The general feeling was that the crisis and the attempts to solve it showed that the sectional concentrations or group alliances are a failure and cannot be depended upon.

"A Tyrant" Needed

People in political circles have been saying that what the country really needs at this terrible crisis in its history is a "tyrant," and some add that it wants not one tyrant but 10 of them to form a complete cabinet of out-and-out tyranny! There is little doubt of the good sense of this observation. The former Premier, Colonel Baptista, was the only one in recent times who had the courage to sweep the politics mongers on one side and threaten the profiteers, the Bolsheviks, and all the other hinderers to the country's tranquillization, doing also something more than threaten. The country shriked with protests at first against his tyrannical proceedings, and his interference with the liberties of the people, but he did not heed, and in a little while, though his tyranny did not abate, they were blessing him. But Colonel Baptista, though he had immense courage and much ability, had limitations. A bigger man was needed. Where was he to be found?

Maria da Silva, in the general opinion of the impartial Portuguese political critics, the people who want to see the country delivered from its dangers, did not fill the bill. He was, they said, essentially a politician with all the narrowness of the leaders of Portuguese politics at the present time, although in his last effort he appeared to have tried to take a broad view in his formation of a sort of Left concentration, with the Democratic Liberals preponderating, and gathered a little assistance from the Populists and

the Socialists. Antonio Maria da Silva himself took the premiership and the portfolio of Finance, and the other offices were filled as follows: Interior, Pedroso Lima; War, Colonel Jaime Figueiredo; Marine, Fernando Brederode; Commerce, Jose Dominguez Santos; Education, Augusto Nobre; Colonies, Vasco Vasconcelos; Labor, Costa Junior; Agriculture, Joao Gonsalves; Justice, Oliveira Castro; Foreign Affairs, Francisco Antonio Correia.

Much Shuffling

Before the Ministry was formed, Dr. Grano intimated that he would not lend his assistance to any combination. There was a good deal of shuffling about during the last hours of the Silva effort to make a Cabinet, and individuals were changed from place to place. Alfredo Souza, Col. Souza Diaz, Mezquita Carvalho, Vasco Borges, Malheiro Reymao, Plinio Silva, and Fernando Brederode were all semi-officially announced as members of the new government, and their offices were named, a few hours before the final completion of the Cabinet, but when the latter stage was arrived at not one of them was found to be included. It is generally understood that the Ministry passed through two or three crises of a somewhat tragical character even before its final formation!

In the circumstances it was difficult to be optimistic. The most hopeful among the newspapers were evidently those of a Bolshevik tendency, and their hopefulness was of their own particular kind. The two leading newspapers of Lisbon, the "Diario de Notícias" and "O Seculo," did not attempt to disguise any of the great truths of the situation. The former said that if the people were not to perish of hunger an earnest attempt must be made immediately to produce the wheat that they needed, while "O Seculo," which has attacked many of the gravest national problems fearlessly, lamented that it was impossible in these days to make a journey through Portugal because there were no trains in consequence of the scarcity of coal and there were no railway wagons for transport purposes. The party leader, Brito Camacho, said in an article in "A Lucta" that it was audacious mediocrities that triumphed in Portuguese politics in these days. "O Mundo" remarked that the nation was deep in mummery while the interests of the republic suffered the greatest injuries, and "A Batalha" (Syndicalist) wrote of the tremendous crisis that the country was passing through.

Government's Program

However, the government issued its program which was subjected to strong criticism on the ground of its vagueness. The declaration stated that the chief object of the new government was the maintenance of order, severely condemning the attacks that had been made against liberty and the national finances. The government would occupy itself with the reorganization of the public services and with the adjustment of wages in accordance with the current conditions of labor. It would deal with the problem of employment in state industries, and endeavor to bring about economic equilibrium, imposing just taxes and levies on all classes of industries. It would organize immediately a new customs régime, and issue a redeemable loan in order to cope with the present deficit. It would primarily devote itself to encouraging the country to work, and denounce the existing treaties of commerce. Finally it would put into practice a scheme of reorganization in the financial and civil administration of the colonies, and study the perfect provisioning of the country, especially in the matter of prime necessities.

This program was debated in the Chamber of Deputies and after being declared to be impossibly vague, the government just obtained a majority of five, but in the Senate on a resolution of confidence it was defeated by two votes, which led the Premier immediately to consider his position.

WOMAN CANDIDATE OF NEW YORK DRIES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Dry Republicans and Democrats in the State of New York have no excuse for voting for a wet candidate for the United States Senate now that Mrs. Ella A. Boole, state president of the Women's Christian Temperance Union, has accepted the nomination of the Prohibition Party for that office, according to the Anti-Saloon League. The league also announces that it will take no part in any primary contest in the Republican Party as neither the women nor the dry forces, chief opposers of Senator James W. Wadsworth Jr., who has been the consistent foe of both, have been consulted in Senator Wadsworth's nomination. The league believes that Senator Wadsworth is already defeated if the prohibition forces support Mrs. Boole.

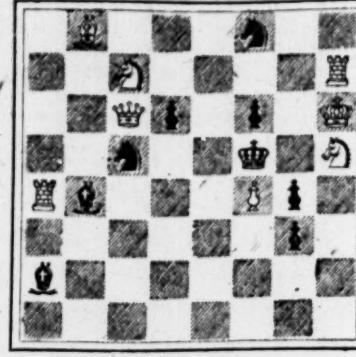
In accepting the designation as its candidate Mrs. Boole, who is normally a Republican in her political sympathies, wrote the Prohibition Party that she considered it vitally important that Senator Wadsworth succeed. She is one who knows the tactics of the liquor interests and who can be trusted to support the letter and the spirit of the Eighteenth Amendment. Mrs. Boole says that she is also in favor of improved legislation concerning child welfare, education, the home, and high prices, women in gainful occupations, public health and morals, and independent citizenship for married women. Also that such an agreement would be reached upon reservations to the League of Nations as will enable the United States to enter and to help preserve the peace of the world.

CHESS

PROBLEM NO. 181

By C. E. Lindmark,
Brooklyn, New York
Original, Sent Especially to The
Christian Science Monitor

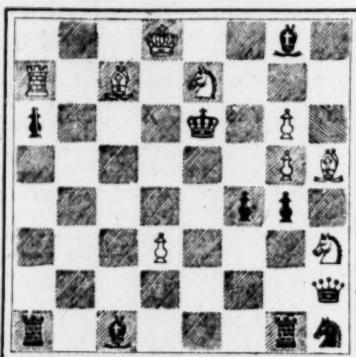
Black Pieces 9



White Pieces 8
White to play and mate in two moves

PROBLEM NO. 182

By Lennox F. Beach,
Springfield, Massachusetts
Black Pieces 10



White Pieces 9
White to play and mate in three moves

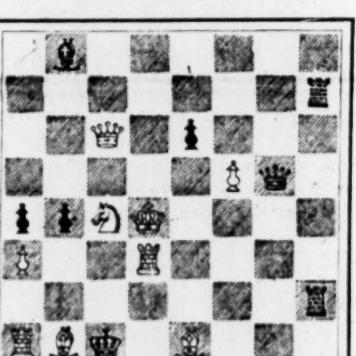
SOLUTIONS TO PROBLEMS

No. 179. Kt-Q3
1. B-Q8 PxP
2. Q-Ktch Kt-Q7
3. P-QP Kt-QB6
4. R-B3 Kt-QP
5. B-QKt Kt-B3
6. PxQ KPxP
7. Castles B-K2
8. Kt-K5 B-Q2
9. KtxB QxKt
10. PxP P-Q5
11. Kt-K2 R-Q
12. P-QKt4 Kt-K15
13. B-Kt2 B-B3
14. Kt-K13 Castles
15. P-Kt Kt-K4
16. Kt-K4 B-J3
17. P-KB4 P-B4
18. Kt-Q6 BxKt
19. PxB QxB
20. BxKt QxKt
21. QxP PxQ
22. QxQ PxQ
23. B-K3 KtPx
24. BxKt RxB
25. QR-Q R-Kt
26. RxR R-Q
27. P-KP R-Q
28. K-R2 R-Q
29. R-B3 P-R3
30. K-K13 R-Q
31. K-B3 K-B2
32. P-QR4 K-B3
33. R-Q3 R-QR2
34. P-B3 K-K3
35. K-K3 R-B
36. K-Q4 P-KK4
37. PxP P-KP

PROBLEM COMPOSITION

Showing any example of the Task Theme, in evolution of the Two-Move Problem, where the White King undergoes 16 checks.

By W. F. Wills
Black Pieces 8



White Pieces 9
White to play and mate in two moves

NOTES

In the Moyle Cup competition, England, the replayed match between Teignmouth and Sheldon and Exeter ended in a victory for the former (for the first time) 4-2.

SCORE

TEIGNMOUTH EXETER
AND SHALDON
T. J. Phelps 0 Rev. J. Castlehow 1
C. S. Dickinson 1 G. H. White 0
J. A. Moyle 0 Maj. H. W. Stow 1
wall 1
S. L. Anderson 1 G. W. Bannister 0
D. Brown 1 C. Melhuish 0
A. H. Harte 1 J. Mills 0

4 2

The 1920 Davy Trophy Competition of the Sheffield Chess League resulted in a victory for West End, who defeated Sharow in the final round 5-3. It has now been completed for 11 times with six wins for West End, three for Walkley and one each for Sharow and Firth Park.

SCORE OF DECIDING 1920 MATCH

WEST END	SHAROW
W. S. Sparkes 6	Dr. L. Storr 1
H. D. Rockett 1	Dr. W. W. Banham 0
C. R. Gurnhill 1	J. E. Bird 0
E. Weston 1	D. H. Smith 1/2
J. E. Gedhill 1	J. Ligate 0
J. F. Jameson 0	J. E. Brown 1/2
Wright 0	J. Hall 1
T. Weston 1	J. Drinkwater 0
	5 3

Reports from Australia show (after adjudication) the interstate telegraphic match between New South Wales and Queensland, a tie with 10 points each.

Hungary shows the Budapest Sakkor (Budapest Chess Club) to be in a flourishing condition with more than 300 members, among whom are to be found Maroczy, Forgacs, Abonyi and others. The honorable secretary, Stephan Abohyl, Karoly-körút 3, II, 10 Budapest VII, would be pleased to hear from any western country in view of arranging a correspondence match.

South America reports the first of the two-game telegraphic matches

between the Club Argentino de

Ajedrez, Buenos Aires, and the Club

Engenharia de Rio Janeiro to have

ended in a draw. The second is un-

completed.

A new chess column has been

started in the Baltimore Sun, Mary-

land, edited by C. M. Shipley, secr-

tary of the Baltimore Chess Associa-

tion, and appearing weekly on Sun-

days.

The surprise of the Atlantic City

tournament was the playing of the

United States to enter and to help

preserve the peace of the world.

the Socialists. Antonio Maria da Silva

himself took the premiership and the

portfolio of Finance, and the other

offices were filled as follows: Interi-

or, Pedroso Lima; War, Colonel Jaime

Figueiredo; Marine, Fernando Brede-

rude; Commerce, Jose Dominguez San-

tos; Education, Augusto Nobre; Col-

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Junior; Agriculture, Joao Gonsalves;

Justice, Oliveira Castro; Foreign Af-

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particular kind. The two leading news-

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COLLEGE, SCHOOL, AND CLUB ATHLETICS

BROOKLYN LEADS BY SINGLE POINT

Reds' Two Victories at Boston Almost Enough to Offset Pace-makers' Win Over Chicago

NATIONAL LEAGUE STANDING		
Won	Lost	P. C.
Brooklyn	60	.571
Cincinnati	57	.570
New York	55	.545
Pittsburgh	52	.525
Chicago	52	.481
Boston	45	.453
St. Louis	45	.451
Philadelphia	40	.400

RESULTS MONDAY

Brooklyn 6, Chicago 5.
Cincinnati 10, Boston 5 (first game).
Cincinnati 8, Boston 2 (second game).
New York 9, Pittsburgh 0.
St. Louis 12, Philadelphia 10.

GAMES TODAY

Cincinnati at Boston (two games).
Chicago at Brooklyn.
Pittsburgh at New York (two games).
St. Louis at Philadelphia.

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts.—It was well for Brooklyn yesterday that that club was able to wrest victory from the Chicago Cubs, for Cincinnati, their second-place rivals, were making merry twice at the expense of the inconsistent Braves. Brooklyn still holds the lead, but by a single point, and a double victory for the Reds today—even should Brooklyn win—will place the world's champions at the coveted apex.

The New York-Pittsburgh teams' first coming-together resulted in a rout, the Giants having everything practically their own way. St. Louis and Philadelphia established the season's record not only for high scoring, but in that each used five pitchers in their 11-inning fray.

GIANTS BAT COOPER FROM BOX

NEW YORK. New York—Arthur Nehf held Pittsburgh scoreless while New York hammered out nine runs, six of them in the eighth inning. The score:

Innings—	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	R H E
New York	0 3 0 0 0 0 6 x	9 9 0
Pittsburgh	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	0 7 3

Batteries—Nehf and Snyder; Cooper, Blake and Haefner. Umpires—Harrison and Hart.

BROOKLYN PULLS OUT GAME

BROOKLYN. New York—Four runs in the eighth gave Brooklyn a winning lead over Chicago. The score:

Innings—	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	R H E
Brooklyn	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 x	6 10
Chicago	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	11 0

Batteries—Grimes, Mammaux and Miller; Elliott; Alexander and Killifer; O'Farrell. Umpires—O'Day and Quigley.

TEN PITCHERS IN ONE GAME

PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania—Thirty-six hits and 22 runs were totals in the game here yesterday, which St. Louis won in the eleventh inning. The score:

Innings—	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11	R H E
St. Louis	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 2	12 16 1
Philadelphia	5 0 0 1 1 0 1 0 0 0 0	10 20 2

Batteries—Sherdel, Goodwin, Jacobs, May, North and Dilhoefer; Causey, Enzman, Hubbell, Rixey, Smith and Tragesser. Umpires—Klem and Emslie.

REDS VANQUISH BRAVES TWICE

BOSTON, Massachusetts—By heavy hitting Cincinnati won both games here, 1 to 5 and 8 to 2. The score:

Innings—	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	R H E
Cincinnati	1 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	10 14 0
Boston	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	5 8 2

Batteries—Luque, Ring and Wingo; McQuillan, Scott, Pierotti, Rudolph and Gowdy. Umpires—Moran and Rigler.

SECOND GAME

Innings—	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	R H E
Chicago	0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0	5 6 0
Washington	0 0 0 2 1 0 0 0 0	4 8 1

Batteries—Williams and Schalk; Courtney and Picinich. Umpires—Hildebrand and Evans.

DETROIT WINS

DETROIT, Michigan—W. Y. Ayers held Philadelphia scoreless until the ninth, the visitors' two in that inning falling short. The score:

Innings—	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	R H E
Detroit	0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	5 10 3
Philadelphia	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	2 7 3

Batteries—Ayers and Manion; Naylor, Keele, Moore and Perkins. Umpires—Dineen and Owens.

HIGHLANDERS ATTACK EARLY

CLEVELAND, Ohio—New York started off with four in the first and won the game, 6 to 3. The score:

Innings—	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9	R H E
New York	1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	6 7 0
Chicago	2 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0	3 9 5

Batteries—Shawkey and Ruel; Morton, Clark and O'Neill; Nunnemaker. Umpires—Chill and Friel.

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YAWL BOASTS RECORD TRANSATLANTIC TIME

COWES, Isle of Wight (Monday)—A record passage across the Atlantic for a 25-ft. yawl is believed to have been made by the Typhoon, which arrived this morning after making a non-stop run, as claimed, from Cape Race, Newfoundland, to Bishop's Rock,

luminaries, and, with the eliminations effected, the finals are to be run tomorrow.

The prizes competed for are the usual Olympic awards—statuettes and gilt medals for the winners, silver medals for the second, and bronze medals for the third. In the team events, diplomas will be awarded to each member of the winning team, instead of statuettes. In the tandem race, however, each member of the winning or placing tandem will receive a statuette or a medal.

CHICAGO AT LAST IN SECOND PLACE

New York, Although Winning From the Leaders, Is Superseded in the Percentage Table

AMERICAN LEAGUE STANDING

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THEATRICAL NEWS OF THE WORLD

WILLIAM ARCHER

Talks on Plays: His Own and Others
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Sitting, at last, face to face with the author of "Playmaking," over whose pages the representative of The Christian Science Monitor had pored so diligently in his feeble attempts to write a play, there was a peculiar delight in opening the conversation thus:

"Mr. Archer, in writing your play, did you follow all the instructions and advice you laid down for others in your book?"

And Mr. Archer replied, genially: "I hope so. Perhaps too closely."

For William Archer, dramatic critic, whose advice on dramatic construction has been studied by countless tyro playwrights, has now written a play himself; and Winthrop Ames is to produce it in New York City in December.

Having confessed that he might have followed his own advice too literally, this critic became playwright was then encouraged to discuss what had been the result of his labors:

"My play is built on established, though not exactly old-fashioned lines.

There were no innovations in the methods I used. I began it in September of last year. For years I had been thinking of doing a play for H. B. Irving. My desire has been to write a play which would fit a striking personality like his. For I realized that anything I might be able to do in the way of play writing would be along the lines of situation and marked character rather than of a social criticism. I have therefore striven for strong situations, and you might call the piece a romantic melodrama.

Critics as Playwrights

"One chief reason why I have not written a play before was that it is awkward for a critic who is continually criticizing actors and managers to be at the same time submitting manuscripts to them. This was a serious motive to me as a young man. Now I have reached a point at which, if one is not above suspicion, it is one's own fault. But even now I should not care to be personally hawking plays about in London. It might create awkward situations. Of course, no such difficulty arises in America."

Mr. Archer here paid a neat and deserved tribute to Winthrop Ames as a friend of long standing, with whom it was always a pleasure to work. "I don't know," he added, "of another producer who is more agreeable, interested and artistic."

Relying to a question as to what sort of a part he had written for his lead, Mr. Archer said:

"It is picturesque, romantic; not exactly a sympathetic rôle, but I hope American audiences will not entirely dislike him. He is wholly modern and not in the least rhetorical. It is a part which requires fantasy, style, personality. Mr. Dawson Millward's recent observation, in your columns, that modern plays deprive actors of the opportunity to be anything more than matter-of-fact people, would hardly apply to my hero. For he is striking, the sort of man, I hope, that H. B. Irving would have delighted in playing."

The next question was whether Mr. Archer had chosen romantic melodrama as his medium of expression because it was best adapted to his style, or because he thought it would be more popular than other forms.

"Because I knew it was the thing I could do best," he replied promptly. "My object was not to be in the least pretentious or highbrow. The piece is popular, or it is nothing; it does not deliberately make concessions to popularity, but it tries to tell an absorbing story. Nothing could be further from the style of, say Chekhov and Bernard Shaw, than my play. I cannot write bright, paradoxical dialogue. I have told a perfectly straight story."

Asked Shaw's Collaboration

"It might interest your readers to know that when I first schemed the play, I wrote a scenario and asked Shaw for his collaboration. He owed me one, because he began his first play, 'Widower's Houses,' in collaboration with me, but quickly took the bit between his teeth and made it all his own. I thought, and still think, that my leading character would have made a good 'Shaw' part, but he would have no doubt have put the rest of the play out of focus."

"When I came to do a scenario of a single scene, I found myself writing it all out, instead of sketching it, and Shaw, reading it over, remarked that it was mere laziness for me to ask him to collaborate. So I went along on my own. I still think that if Shaw could have worked with me the play might have been a huge success, because it would have appealed to two publics. But he could not have held himself down to a plot as I have done."

Mr. Archer did not think that the British still resented Shaw's attitude on the war. His "Arms and the Man" had been revived some months ago with success. It would have enjoyed a long run had it not been for the enormous expense of theatrical production today in England. The British public was not really alienated from Shaw, for that public, always good-natured, never allowed personal differences to get in the way of its pleasure.

"If you should write another 'Playmaking,'" Mr. Archer was next asked, "or should revise the present one, would you make any changes or additions, in view of your experience as a playwright? That is to say, what have you learned by actually writing a play, instead of writing about writing a play?"

"I don't think my ideas have been changed at all seriously." Mr. Archer

smiled. "What I have learned through the actual experience of writing a play would probably enable me to give better illustration of my ideas than before. In a new edition of the book my experience, especially after the play is produced, might instruct me to make some refinements and new points. But," and the smile broadened, "I honestly would have to read the book again to give you a full answer to that question."

"But my whole tendency is to like plays with a backbone, a skeleton. Although I fully realize the merit and perhaps the superiority of plays with little backbone, still the vertebrate play appeals to me."

Mr. Archer was then asked to compare American and British playwriting.

"It is difficult to discuss the subject. But I may say it is quite amazing to me, the amount of a certain order of talent in America; the number of people who can write plays of a certain not inconsiderable level of merit, but who don't seem to get any further. From 1905 to 1914 I came to the United States almost yearly, and each year I found playwrights I never heard of before, who had written successful plays; and the next year there would be a new crop."

As to American Plays

"As the American plays come over to England, nine out of ten of their authors were never heard of before and never will be again, yet their plays are interesting. Of course there are exceptions — men like Augustus Thomas, Clyde Fitch and Edward Sheldon, who make a continuous profession of playwriting. But it is quite astonishing how many people write one or two plays and then disappear. Perhaps it is because they make such a lot of money out of one that they don't want to do more. But in England, if a man is once successful, he strives to write more."

"Fitch's career closed, by the way, just as his extremely facile productive power was beginning to come into its own. He told me that he had only just found his feet, and intended now to try to write not too much, but more seriously. Of course, up to the point he had reached, he is not to be considered on the level of Pinero, Galsworthy or Barker. Shaw is in a class by himself. Perhaps Somerset Maugham is of the caliber of the best American playwrights. But he did not stop at one or two comedies; he has written 15 or 20. There have been perhaps a half dozen men in the last 15 years in America, whose talent has been comparable to his, and who, apparently, have ceased to produce."

"I may say that before I left England I read the first two acts of Eugene O'Neill's 'Beyond the Horizon.'

A very powerful play. If the last two acts keep up to the level of the first two, as you tell me they do, then he has written a great American play."

"Then, too, a point I should be inclined to make, although I may not have read enough entirely to justify the opinion, is that the rising American playwright is too much inclined to be satisfied with one-act plays. Now a lot of these pieces possess considerable merit, but as a whole they do not amount to much, and until you have done a three or four-act piece you don't really know what the construction of a play means. Just before I left I read two or three American one-acts which are very good, and which I hope may be seen in London. I remember especially a play by Susan Glaspell, called 'Trifles.'

Of acting Mr. Archer said that there had been a recent tendency to have American plays in London acted by English players. He thought Doris Keane a very remarkable actress, though he had not liked "Romance," American Actors

"There were many American players in American pieces during the war," he continued, "but none of them stood out very much. The two men who played Potash and Perlmutter, one of them Augustus Yorke, were Americans, and excellent."

"As to the enormous expense of the theater in London now, I think things will probably improve. The exorbitant, fancy rents cannot continue. During the later years of the war London was crammed with soldiers who had nothing to do but go to the theater. They wanted any sort of light piece, and it was almost impossible for anything to fail. This made a great demand for theaters, and rents shot up, and they have not yet come down to any great extent. Lately there has been talk in London of a slump, not a real one, but rather a gradual return to normal. Salaries and all other expenses are high, and although I'm not good at remembering figures, I know that the weekly receipts which would have kept a play going for three years before the war will now scarcely keep it on for three weeks."

A question as to the motion pictures brought the information that Mr. Archer sees very little of them.

"They don't give me great pleasure," he explained, "not even the good ones. But I think that their technique is improving. For instance, I thought Griffith's 'Broken Blossoms' was technically very good, though I did not like the story at all, and certainly would have given five shillings not to see it. The cinema has a great future, a long development before it. It is still very much on the level of the dime novel. Shaw, by the way, when he read my play remarked that I had a very good cinema plot in it. I don't think he meant it as compliment."

Mr. Archer said he had seen very little of the current American dramatic criticism. He had read books by his friends Matthews, Hamilton, Baker, Eaton and Corbin, but he seldom saw the American papers.

"In English criticism," he went on, "I think there are some young men of

intelligence and promise just coming on. St. John Ervine, a man of great intelligence, has just taken up the critical work on 'The Observer,' and ought to do it well. Aldous Huxley, who has become the critic for the 'Westminster Gazette,' is a rather brilliant young man. Ashley Dukes, who did very well on the war, has stepped into my shoes, during my absence, on a weekly paper for which I write. In fact, there are a good many intelligent young men coming to the front, and very advanced in ideas, and favorable to the most recent and progressive movements in playwriting. And

gained through the revival of American shipping. His resolve to gain riches and at the same time render patriotic service affected the fortunes of most of the principal characters. Mr. Belasco, who purchased the scenario, directed that the playgoing public was

to be reduced to minor proportions, and that the playwright develop the part of Connie Martin, a village dressmaker who gets rich through shipping, into a stellar rôle. Thus most of the other characters became "feeders" for this central character, after the well-known

THE AMERICANS IN FRANCE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office

"The Americans in France," by Eugene Brieux, presented by Leo Ditrichstein and Lee Shubert at the Comedy Theater, New York City, evening of August 3, 1920. The cast:

Henriette Charvet.....Blanche Yurka
Appoloni.....Jeffrys Arey
Henri Charvet.....Franklin George
Captain Smith.....Wayne Arey
Etienne Bonain.....Richard Dupont
M. Charvet.....Frank Kingdon
M. Ringueau.....L'Estrange M. Durand
Marie Bonain.....Madeleine Durand
M. Remontier.....William Bain
Nellie Brown.....Harriett Duke
Pierre Bonain.....Goldwyn Patton

NEW YORK, New York — Brieux's latest document is an effective effort to contrast the French temperament with the American. Into intimate contact with a French family he brings an American army officer and an American nurse. Captain Smith, obviously Brieux's idea of the typical American, is a burly, outspoken chap, overflowing with energy, scornful of tradition and fired by implicit faith that the business of the present is to build for the future. He persuades M. Charvet, French landowner, to sacrifice some of his estate's evidences of historic family memories—a number of noble trees—in favor of the more active and serviceable irrigation ditch. He is a Jack-of-all-trades. He mends a broken window pane before anyone else finds out there is any glass about. He raises up a factory almost overnight, and introduces therein an efficiency system which no one but Brieux's ideal of an American would have known anything about. In every way this doughty captain proves much more of the generally accepted idea of an American than any Americans really are, or that any Americans really like to see, even in the motion pictures. But Captain Smith may be modeled after Douglas Fairbanks.

Nellie Brown, too, seems rather a strange type. Brieux sees her as incapable of appreciating any viewpoint but her own, and therefore, despite her personal sacrifices in war work, selfish, albeit charmingly so. It is difficult to feel much sympathy for her as she attempts to take her Henri away to America with her. Perhaps Brieux intended to make the claims of Henriette to her brother Henri's affection appear to be more sympathetic than Nellie's. Or perhaps it is the acting which gives this effect. But whatever the cause, the fact is that one feels scant sympathy for Nellie. One rather resents her lack of all emotion and sympathetic understanding, save under the most severe stress, and is inclined to doubt her authenticity as a type.

It was Brieux's privilege, of course, to exaggerate what he believed to be typical American traits for the purpose of contrast with his French personages. Whether these personages are authentic, we are not equipped to say. Like the Americans, they are compounded of characteristics popularly supposed to belong to them. Within their families there is a wealth of sympathy and a warmth of emotion which is lacking in American families.

BRIEUX, England—The action of "French Leave" takes place in the mess room of a brigade "somewhere in France" during the war. To this mess room comes a fascinating lady—Mlle. Juliette—who says she is the niece of the landlady but who is really the wife of Capt. Harry Glenister. She had defied the army authorities to get a glimpse of her husband, thereby rendering him liable to a court-martial. But this is not his only torment. Being of a jealous disposition, the attentions of the other officers to Juliette drive him almost distracted. On top of this comes the climax of hearing that his wife is suspected of being a German spy. What is to be done? The mess corporal advises that if she speaks herself to the general she will probably be able to twist him round her pretty little finger. The general puts up a good fight but in the end her blandishments carry the day, and she is sent back to Paris under military escort, the escort being, of course, her husband, Captain Glenister.

"French Leave" is a bright little farce in which the male characters, at any rate, are true to life. Its humor is simple and obvious, and as just enough time has elapsed to draw a veil over some of the horrors of war, many playgoers find it amusing to see the conditions of army life reproduced upon the stage. The homely ways and good-natured chipping of the mess servants furnish the most popular scenes in the play, which really depends for its success upon the fact that the army types lend themselves to acting and are played by a cast which hits them off to perfection.

All the character parts are admirably rendered. Mr. Charles Groves as the mess corporal and Mr. Arthur Riscoe as the mess waiter score perhaps the heartiest laughs, as their scenes lend themselves to those little bits of business with which the skillful actor can give point to every line. Mr. Henry Kendall as the amorous lieutenant and Mr. George de Warfaz as the mess interpreter keep the life of the play going, while Mr. H. R. Morand as the brigadier-general gives a character sketch of outstanding merit, the value of which is the more appreciated when one remembers him in many other parts, in each of which he seemed to be an entirely different personage.

When Miss Renée Kelly first comes on as Mlle. Juliette, her French accent and French manner are so perfect that many of the audience fail to recognize her. She is far more successful when passing as a Frenchwoman than in those little scenes where she becomes her English self; and unfortunately in the final scene, where the seriousness of the situation dawns on her, she lets her voice rise to such an unpleasant scream that one feels all the selfishness of the woman, who, having had her way, is aggrieved when she finds that she has got to render an account.

Miss Kelly is as a rule a very charming actress, but in this scene, in the attempt to play for humor, she strikes the wrong note and becomes almost strident.

THEATRICAL NOTES

The Copley Theater, Boston, for its fifth season under Henry Jewett's direction, is to open next Thursday evening with the first presentation in the United States of George Howard's comedy, "Lazy Lubin."

Miss Laurette Taylor has been giving special matinees of "Peg o' My Heart" in London, during her run in "One Night in Rome," for the benefit of theatrical charities.

The play may be appraised fairly, not as a document for or against French or Americans, but as an appeal for that exchange of viewpoint which

Boston, appeared to good advantage last week at B. F. Keith's vaudeville theater in Boston, in Barrie's short comedy, "Rosalind."

Arrangements have been made to keep Frank Bacon, in his own comedy, "Lightnin'," at the Gaiety Theater, New York City, for a third year. This is a record American run.

DAUGHTERS OF EVE."

COMEDY BY "RITA"

By The Christian Science Monitor special theater correspondent

LONDON, England—A special matinee of "Rita's" comedy, "Daughters of Eve," was given recently at the St. James' Theater. Light, bright and human is this little story of mid-Victorian days. For its effect it depends, as all good dramatic writing should, upon its character drawing; and the many humorous situations arise from the characteristic niceties of sensibility of its period.

"Daughters of Eve" is a dramatization of "Rita's" well-known novel "A Grey Life," the main story of which centers round the affairs of the Chevalier O'Shaughnessy and his chivalrous devotion to a French woman, once a brilliant stage star, whose life for years has been that of seclusion. This character does not appear at all in the play and for this reason one is rather left with the impression that the chevalier assumes an undue prominence.

Miss Renée Kelly is the central figure in the book, but he is not the central figure in the plot, which concerns Joanna and her sister Fanny. Beautifully played as he is by Mr. H. A. Saintsbury, who makes the most of every human touch in his loquacity, the chevalier still seems to talk and talk and talk for no reason at all. And though one is charmed by little Rosaleen, as played delightfully by Kathleen Saintsbury, still her love affair with the chevalier seems a trifle shadowy, devoid as it is in the play of the connecting link supplied by their mutual devotion to the retired actress whose presence gives so much serious depth to Rita's novel.

When dramatizing a novel, it is always difficult to know what to keep and what to reject, and a really satisfactory result can be achieved only if one concentrates upon the portion of the story which one chooses for one's play, resisting all temptation to expand in other directions. If it were pulled together this play might develop into an interesting picture of mid-Victorian types.

With the many phases of Mr. H. A. Saintsbury's ability as an actor English playgoers are familiar; but few as yet have had much opportunity to observe the ingenuous sweetness and feeling of his daughter Kathleen. She should go far. There were good performances, too, by Miss Renée Davise, as the quaint little cockney, Polyphemia, the chevalier's unpromising pupil; Miss Constance Robertson as the clever elder sister Theresa Le Suer; Miss Margaret Yarde as the sentimental and good-natured Joanna; and Mr. Henry Twyford as that typical mid-Victorian beau, Captain Oliver. Miss Louise Regnay lately made a hit as Katherine in "The Taming of the Shrew," but she is not well cast as Fanny Le Suer; and it is partly because she failed to realize the type of minx which Fanny personifies, that the play scarcely conveyed its full impression.

THEATRICAL

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"Her Ladyship and Me" Conversing

"Oh, Molly! I thought you'd never come back. Such a piece of news! Sister has gone to bed... Come upstairs softly, my dear, and I'll tell you what it is! Who do you think has been here, in the most condescending manner?"

"Lady Harriet?" said Molly, suddenly enlightened by the word "condescending."

"Yes. Why, how did you guess it? But after all, her call at any rate, in the first instance, was upon you. Oh, dear Molly! If you're not in a hurry to go to bed, let me sit down quietly and tell you all about it... She—

that is, her ladyship—left the carriage at The George, and took to her feet to go shopping—just as you or I may have done many a time in our lives. And sister was taking her forty winks; and I was sitting with... my feet on the fender, pulling out my grandmother's lace which I'd been washing. The worst has yet to be told. I'd taken off my cap, for I thought it was getting dusk and no one would come, and there was I in my black silk skull-cap, when Nancy put her head in, and whispered, 'There's a lady downstairs—a real grand, one, by her talk; and in there came my Lady Harriet, so sweet and pretty in her ways, it was some time before I forgot I had never a cap on. Sister never wakened; or never roused up, so to say. She says she thought it was Nancy... when she heard someone moving; for her ladyship, as soon as she saw the state of the case, came and knelt down on the rug by me, and begged my pardon so prettily for having followed Nancy upstairs without waiting for permission; and was so taken by my old lace, and wanted to know how I washed it, and where you were, and when you'd be back; and when the happy couple would be back; till sister wakened—she was a little bit put out, you know, when she first wakens from her afternoon nap—and, without turning her head to see who it was, she said, quite sharp—"Buzz, buzz, buzz! When will you learn that whispering is more fidgeting than talking out loud? I've not been able to sleep at all for the chatter you and Nancy have been keeping up all this time." You know that was a little fancy of sister's for she'd been snoring away as naturally as could be. So I went to her, and leant over her, and said in low voice—

"Sister, it's her ladyship and me that has been conversing."

"Ladyship here, ladyship there! have you lost your wits, Phoebe, that you talk such nonsense—and in your skull-cap too!"

"By this time she was sitting up, and looking round her, she saw Lady

Harriet, in her velvets and silks, sitting on our rug, smiling, her bonnet off, and her pretty hair all bright with the blaze of the fire. My word! sister was up on her feet directly; and she dropped her curtesy, and made her excuses for sleeping, as fast as might be, while I went off to put on my best cap, for sister might well say I was out of my wits to go chatting to an Earl's daughter in an old black silk skull-cap. Black silk, too! when, if I'd only known she was coming, I might have put on my new brown silk, lying idle in my top drawer. And when I came back sister... slipped out to put on her Sunday silk. But I don't think we were quite so much at our ease with her ladyship as when I sat pulling out my lace in my skull-cap.

"And she left her love for you; and, though she was going away, you were not to forget her. Sister thought such a message would set you up too much, and told me she would not be chargeable for the giving it to you. 'But,' I said, 'a message is a message, and it's on Molly's own shoulders if she's set up by it. Let us show her an example of humility, sister, though we have been sitting cheek-by-jowl in such company.' So sister humped... and went to bed. And now you may tell me your news, my dear!"—From "Wives and Daughters," by Mrs. Gaskell.

The Garden of the House

... The little country-girl strayed into the garden. The enclosure had formerly been very extensive, but was now contracted within small compass, and hemmed about, partly by high wooden fences, and partly by the outbuildings of houses that stood on another street. In its centre was a grass-plot, surrounding a ruinous little structure, which showed just enough of its original design to indicate that it had once been a summerhouse. A hop vine, springing from last year's root, was beginning to climb over it, but would be long in covering the roof with its green mantle. Three of the seven gables either fronted or looked sideways, with a dark solemnity of aspect, down into the garden.

The black, rich soil had fed itself with the decay of a long period of time, such as fallen leaves, the petals of flowers, and the stalks and seed-vessels of vagrant and lawless plants.

Phoebe saw, however, that their growth must have been checked by a degree of careful labor, bestowed daily and systematically on the garden. The white double rose-bush had evidently been propped up anew against the house since the commencement of the season; and a pear-tree and three damson-trees, which, except a row of currant-bushes, constituted the only varieties of fruit, bore marks of the recent amputation of several superfluous or defective limbs.

There were also a few species of antique and hereditary flowers, in no very flourishing condition, but scrupulously weeded; as if some person, either out of love or curiosity, had been anxious to bring them to such perfection as they were capable of attaining.

The remainder of the garden presented a well-selected assortment of esculent vegetables, in a praiseworthy state of advancement. Summer squashes, almost in their golden blossom; cucumbers, now evincing a tendency to spread away from the main stock, and ramble far and wide; two or three rows of string-beans, and as many more that were about to festoon themselves on poles; tomatoes, occupying a site so sheltered and sunny that the plants were already gigantic, and promised an early and abundant harvest.

Phoebe wondered whose care and toll it could have been that had planted these vegetables, and kept the soil so clean and orderly. Not surely her cousin Hepzibah, who had no taste... for the lady-like employment of cultivating flowers, and with her recluse habits, and tendency to shelter herself within the dismal shadow of the house—would hardly have come forth under the specie of open sky to weed and hoe among the fraternity of beans and squashes.

It being her first day of complete estrangement from rural objects, Phoebe found an unexpected charm in this little nook of grass, and foliage, and aristocratic flowers, and plebeian vegetables. . . . The spot acquired a somewhat wilder grace, and yet a very gentle one, from the fact that a pair of robins had built their nest in the pear-tree, and were making themselves exceedingly busy and happy in the dark intricacy of its boughs. Bees, too,—strange to say,—had thought it worth their while to come hither, possibly from the range of hives beside some farm-house miles away. How many aerial voyages might they have made, in quest of honey, or honey-bees, between dawn and sunset! Yet, late as it now was, there still arose a pleasant hum out of one or two of the squash-blossoms, in the depths of which these bees were plying their golden labor.

There was one other object in the garden which Nature might fairly claim as her inalienable property, in spite of whatever man could do to render it his own. This was a fountain, set round with a rim of old mossy stones, and paved, in its bed, with what appeared to be a sort of mosaic-work of variously colored pebbles. The play and slight agitation of the water, in its upward gush, wrought magically with these variegated pebbles, and made a continually shifting apparition of quaint figures, vanishing too suddenly to be definable. Thence, swelling over the rim of mossy stones, the water stole away under the fence, through what we regret to call a gutter, rather than a channel.—From "The House of the Seven Gables," by Nathaniel Hawthorne.

We study and copy; but genius ever eludes. Behind his wonderful appreciation of values, and his supreme technical power, is the man himself expressing himself in the chosen medium. We may analyze the reason interminably, but in the end can but say that the picture, the tragedy, the symphony, are what they are because they are the expression of a Velasquez, a Shakespeare, a Beethoven.

—From "Days With Velasquez," by C. Lewis Hind.



"Æsop," by Velasquez

The Painters' Painter

With Regnault and Manet as leaders, the rush of painters to the feet of Velasquez began. From the studio of Carolus-Duran issued, in all directions, ambassadors of the young, earnest, revolutionary movement in painting, which took "truth of impression as its governing ideal," and Velasquez as the Great Practitioner. The star of Whistler rose, and R. A. M. Stevenson, turning from painting to writing, gave to the world his analysis of the genius of Velasquez as craftsman and impressionist. "Velazquez may have painted 'The Maids of Honour' how he pleased, yet he kept before himself a single impression of the scene, and therefore he succeeds in conveying it to the spectator."

Slowly Velasquez became an impressionist; slowly those piercing eyes learned to see the true relationship of the various tones to each other; slowly he learned to give effect to the harvest he gathered; slowly he realized that color becomes color by the modification of light and atmosphere; slowly he completed and stated on canvas his lifelong studies of daylight in interiors, suffused and reflected, starting in the subtlety of their pearl-like quality; slowly he mellowed.

Slowly, silently, and surely he advanced into the position of the painter's painter. Leighton, always learning, devoted one of his last Discourses to Velasquez; and I remember the eager, absorbed attention of Brownings, who for an hour and more sat motionless in the corner seat of the front bench, maybe meditating a poem, perhaps a dramatic monologue, on that scene in Rome during Velasquez's second Italian journey in 1650, when the Romans gathered in the cloisters of the Pantheon to see the portrait Velasquez had painted of his servant and color-grinder, Juan de Pareja, and the painters who were present declared "that all else, whether old or new, was painting; this picture alone was truth."

In the closing years of the nineteenth century, wherever ardent artists congregated in this country or in France, Velasquez was discussed and honored. The pupils of Carolus-Duran and Léon Bonnat—French, English and American—carried the lessons of the master to their homes. Many made copies of his works at Madrid, striving to understand the method of Velasquez, sometimes seemingly miraculous, of handling paint.

Finally, I realized to what extent Velasquez had become the painter's painter, when Mr. George Murray, winner in 1901 of the Gold Medal and Travelling Studentship of the Royal Academy Schools, elected to go, not to Italy, but to Madrid, to study and copy Velasquez.

We study and copy; but genius ever eludes. Behind his wonderful appreciation of values, and his supreme technical power, is the man himself expressing himself in the chosen medium. We may analyze the reason interminably, but in the end can but say that the picture, the tragedy,

the symphony, are what they are because they are the expression of a Velasquez, a Shakespeare, a Beethoven.

—From "Days With Velasquez," by C. Lewis Hind.

Our Little House

Our little house upon the hill
In winter time is strangely still;
The roof tree, bare of leaves, stands
high,
A candelabrum for the sky,
And down below the lamplights glow,
And ours makes answer o'er the snow.

Our little house upon the hill
In summer time strange voices fill;
With ceaseless rustle of the leaves,
And birds that twitter in the eaves,
And all the vines entangled so
The village lights no longer show.

Our little house upon the hill
Is just the house of Jack and Jill,
And whether showing or unseen,
Hid behind its leafy screen;
There's a star that points it out
When the lamp lights are in doubt.

—Thomas Walsh

An August Morning on the Road

There is no month in the whole year, in which nature wears a more beautiful appearance than in the month of August. Spring has many beauties, and May is a fresh and blooming month, but the charms of this time of year are enhanced by their contrast with the winter season. August has no such advantage. It comes when we remember nothing but clear skies, green fields and sweet-smelling flowers... Orchards and corn-fields ring with the hum of labor; trees bend beneath the thick clusters of rich fruit which bow their branches to the ground; and the corn, piled in graceful sheaves, or waving in every light breath that sweeps above it, as if it wood the sickle, tinges the landscape with a golden hue. A mellow softness appears to hang over the whole earth; the influence of the season seems to extend itself to the very wagon, whose slow motion across the well-reaped field, is perceptible only to the eye, but strikes with no harsh sound upon the ear.

As the coach rolls swiftly past the fields and orchards which skirt the road, groups of women and children, piling the fruit in sieves, or gathering the scattered ears of corn, pause for an instant from their labor, and shading the sunburnt face with a still brown hand, gaze upon the passengers with curious eyes, while some stout urchin, too small to work, but too mischievous to be left at home, scrambles over the side of the basket in which he has been deposited for security, and kicks and screams with delight. The reaper stops in his work, and stands with folded arms, looking at the vehicle as it whirls past; and the rough cart-horses bestow a sleepy glance upon the smart coach team, which says, as plainly as a horse's glance can, "It's all very fine to look at, but slow going, over a heavy field, is better than warm work like that, upon a dusty road, after all." You cast a look behind you, as you turn a corner of the road. The women and children have resumed their labor; the reaper once more stoops to his work; the cart-horses have moved on; and all are again in motion.

The influence of a scene like this was not lost upon the well-regulated mind of Mr. Pickwick... By de-

grees his attention grew more and more attracted by the objects around him.

"Delightful prospect, Sam," said Mr. Pickwick.

"Beats the chimley pots, sir," replied Mr. Weller, touching his hat.

"I suppose you have hardly seen anything that beats chimney pots and bricks all your life, Sam," said Mr. Pickwick, smiling.

"I worn't always a boots sir," said Mr. Weller, with a shake of the head. "I was a vagin' boy once."

"When was that?" inquired Mr. Pickwick.

"When I was first pitched neck and crop into the world to play at leap-frog with its troubles," replied Sam. "I was a carrier's boy at startin'; then a vagginner, then a helper, then a boots. Now I'm a gen'l'm' myself one of these days, perhaps, with a summer-house in the back garden. Who knows? I shouldn't be surprised for one."

"You are quite a philosopher, Sam," said Mr. Pickwick.

"It runs in the family, I believe sir," replied Mr. Weller.—From "The Pickwick Papers," by Charles Dickens.

Porches

The public porch is an ancient thing, but the private affair as part of the dwelling house, is modern. The earliest porticos are said by the encyclopedia to be the two at the Tavern of the Winds at Athens, and there would seem to have been some at the entrance to Diomedes' villa outside the Pompeian gate, though in Rome (so my reference friend asserts) they were probably not allowed. . . . We know that the glory of Greek culture was due to the fact that teaching was done by means of affable conversation on porches, as students and philosopher strolled up and down. How much less onerous would learning be today if our colleges pursued such plans!

Fancy a porch in the early morning when the flowers have fresh-washed faces, when the dust is laid by the dew, when the happy stir of life goes on all about. I can see so much from my porch here in the country, which is yet near enough to the city to witness all sorts of people pass. Sprawly puppies are worrying each other on the newly cut grass, darkeys are singing in the near-by fields as they hoe corn, two jay-birds are quarreling on the gravel walk. . . . Groups of laughing, gay young Negroes pass by to their work or to errands in town. Little boys, as black as the berries they have in their buckets for sale, are on their way to market. An old mule ambles restfully down the road, drawing a cart that creaks with... years, and that has one hind wheel at an alarming angle with the body of the cart. . . .

Then there is the back porch, a wonder-place in which to sit in the cool mornings. Sprawly oaks and upright poplars shade it, and the grass grows greenly to the very doorsteps. Here Mose, the . . . gardener, he of the excessive pigmentation and the white-toothed smile, brings baskets of vegetables and fruits, which, if I am minded, I may help prepare for canning. Work on a porch is never like real work, because one's tools drop constantly from one's lazy hands, while one watches a squirrel frisk by, or gives sympathetic heed to the efforts of a wren to teach her babies to fly.

I can look out over the cornfields and the Negroes working, and watch the corn grow in the sunshine,—growing in fact or seeming, as fast as the dark eyes work,—though that is not excessive rate of speed. This back porch is used as a delightsome place in which to eat watermelons, when they are ripe in Virginia. Mose also brings me early plums, a lovely red, and strawberries delectable enough . . . to enjoy, and raspberries, red and black. The blackberries, too, are ripening, and the huckleberries, as the lips of small boys unconsciously tell me. . . .

If I tire of the back porch, I may go to the kitchen porch, looking out over the tennis court, where the quavering foxhound puppies play, uttering blithe doggerel. The pine trees come up lovingly to the house, and I can see in the back the little stream that bubbles to itself in sun-flecked shadows. . . . Sometimes I sit here and churn. . . . Churning is a dreamful occupation, for one does not need to work fast. I can pretend to read as I splash-splash-splash, but it is only a pretense, for the gurgles in the churn, the foaming bubbles that come out at the top, the ripples that spill over the edge and trickle down upon the newspaper spread preparedly upon the floor, are more entrancing than black letters on white paper. It is an exciting moment when the first little speckles of butter appear on the top, and I know that the butter is coming. I drop a lump of ice inside the churn to make the butter firmer and to help it "gather." When the work is over and the butter taken up, I sit on the kitchen porch and drink deeply of the fresh butter-milk. There's noectar like it!

There is also the side porch, whence one has the best view of the road, and can vicariously go on all sorts of journeys without tiring, stroll through the little woodsy paths with the eye, watch the diffident boldness of the young rabbits in the brush, count the cows that saunter out to pasture, dash by in motor or go on barefooted ease through the soft dust. No highway in the world is more entrancing than that road, because of its naive unconsciousness of interest, its indifference to observing eye.

There is likewise the back porch upstairs. . . . Close up beside the wall is a rose vine, in which a song-sparrow has its nest. The little birds, so slight, so small, so frail, chirp and twitter unafraid, though I sit close enough to touch them with my outstretched hand.

Dorothy Scarborough in "Southern Porch."

Perception

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

SPIRITUAL perception is the cognition and recognition of true being. Humanly speaking it is the elimination of whatever would obscure the vision of the Christ, or Truth. It is, for illustration, like removing dust from a window-pane, to reveal the glorious beauty of the landscape. Perhaps through ignorance, carelessness, indifference, or neglect, many layers of dust have been allowed to accumulate on the windowpane until it is quite impossible to see through the glass, but though unseen from within, the vista beyond the window may be wondrously beautiful. In the same way, the dust of materiality may have been allowed to accumulate in human experience until it has for the moment utterly obscured the vision of the Christ, or Truth, but when this dust, or nothingness of materiality, is removed, is seen as non-existent, then is revealed the glorious grandeur and possibilities of man and the universe as the immortal, spiritual idea of infinite Spirit. Infinite Spirit has existed through all eternity, and is eternally reflected or expressed in its own infinite idea, utterly regardless of any supposed mist of materiality which may for the moment have seemed to hide this true being from human consciousness.

As Mary Baker Eddy, the author of the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," writes on page 247, "Being possesses its qualities before they are perceived by man."

Of course it is axiomatic that the human mind and its process of reasoning cannot change the Science of being. God and His infinite idea, man and the universe, exist eternally, and this is the only true being.

That a nursery rhyme could take for a ride?

The swift, the swallow, the hawk, and the horn.

There are two million things for me to learn.

Was there a man once who straddled across?

The back of the Westbury White Horse.

Over there on Salisbury Plain's green wall?

Was he bound for Westbury, or had he a fall?

The swift, the swallow, the hawk, and the horn.

There are two million things for me to learn.

Out of all the white horses I know three...

The

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U. S. A., TUESDAY, AUGUST 10, 1920

EDITORIALS

Mutuality of American Interests

No DOUBT it will gratify large numbers of people in the United States to find that the Republican presidential candidate, in the speech that opens what he calls his front-porch campaign, is laying stress upon the necessary interdependence of the people of this country, instead of holding to that doubtful declaration in his speech of acceptance, exalting competition as the only stimulus to progress. Perhaps it is only natural, in speaking to men who are his neighbors as well as his fellow citizens, that he should express the need to cultivate friendliness and neighborliness in a busy workaday world. At any rate, he thereby strikes a sweeter note than before. Although admitting that to acquire and accumulate honestly is laudable, he says people should not forget that life's greatest joys lie in the concourse of friends and neighbors, out of which grow mutual respect, mutual sympathy and mutual interest, "without which life holds little of real enjoyment." And it is notable that he has specially in mind, at the time, what he is pleased to refer to as the "interdependence and mutuality of interests of all our people," meaning the people of the United States. Certainly he, or any other political candidate, can build a better campaign in the recognition of such a community interest than he can by basing all progress upon the competitive idea.

For after all, what is there in competition but rivalry and contest? Competition always has meant, and doubtless always will mean, a struggle, the intense striving of two or more persons or groups for the same object. Whatever the object, and whoever the competitors, only one of them can attain it, and whichever one gains possession of the coveted thing does so by excluding the other from it. No doubt a contest of this sort has played its part in world development. No doubt it has been to some extent, and in certain ways, a stimulus to progress. But of course it is taking a far too narrow view to declare that there is no progress except under the stimulus of competition. In fact, it might almost be held that only as competition has stimulated men to come together, with a purpose to achieve better results than any that have been achieved disunitedly, has competition actually made for progress. Thus, after all, it has been the coming together of men, for the sake of better achievement, that has actually marked the stages of the world's advance. And so what has actually brought progress has been, more than anything else, the cooperation of those who have sought improvement.

Surely it would be a disheartening thing to contemplate the future of the United States if there were no promise of relief from the operation of the competitive system, which even in this day of advancement and wondrous achievement is bearing more heavily upon individuals in the country than it has ever borne before. The more highly organized the country becomes under the competitive system, the more difficult becomes the position of the unorganized individual. In the days when competition itself was carried on in terms of individuals, when manufacturer competed with manufacturer, wholesaler with wholesaler, retailer with retailer, and laborer with laborer, things had a way of adjusting themselves more bearably. But as business and industry organized, the competition came to be expressed between great groups and classes. Groups and classes that were favorably situated began to prosper mightily, while groups and classes that found their situation unfavorable felt themselves, in corresponding measure, borne down and oppressed. The interesting thing to consider in this situation is that while competition is still perpetuated as between the groups, within the more prosperous groups there is now a high degree of cooperation. That is to say, when organized manufacturers, for example, have learned to cooperate with one another to the extent of minimizing or eliminating competition within their group, they have been able to make group competition work out to their advantage. That is why, in modern business, we see groups of men, in related lines of trade or manufacture, laying such emphasis on combination, on sticking together, on gentlemen's agreements. These groups have come to know the value of cooperation, but as yet they see it only as a means to the largest sort of competition. Thousands of men in a particular line of industry may be willing to subject themselves to the cooperative plan, if they can thereby make their industry powerful enough to compete successfully with all rivals. They see the advantages of cooperation within their group. But they have not yet come to see that there is an advantage in cooperation that shall include even their competitors in one great purpose to achieve good.

Somehow or other, the cooperative effort in this country must eventually come to include all sorts and conditions of people. It cannot always be permitted to obtain in particular groups, with the result of enabling these groups to devolve the burden of competition upon all who are outside the group limits. The prevailing view of competition has been too broad, the prevailing view of cooperation too narrow. Anybody who has an eye to see can discern what cooperation means to those who manage and control the great trusts and combinations which now dominate American business and industry. Too often, as yet, cooperation governs practically all the steps in producing a given commodity or article and preparing it for market, without being extended to include the consumers as well as the producers. There is a mistaken notion that the interests of producers and consumers are opposed. Yet in the last analysis they are always mutual. There is encouragement in the evidence that the Republican presidential candidate is recognizing this fact. He says truly that mounting farm prices, mounting labor, mounting expenditures, all are inseparably linked, and that "a grim mutuality will eventually assert itself no matter what we do." And when he declares

that a mindfulness of this mutuality will spare us the fine inequalities and the grievances which come of forced adjustment, surely it is for the organized powers of industry and business to give heed, no less than for the unorganized classes represented by the friends and neighbors to whom the candidate is speaking. Senator Harding is dealing with a big idea. It is to be hoped that he does not fail to weigh the full significance of his own statements about it.

Inter-Allied Housing Congress

ONE of the problems left by the war in practically all countries that came within its ambit, whether as belligerents or as neutrals, is the question of housing. On the outbreak of the war, in Great Britain, for instance, the building of houses practically came to an end, and very few indeed were built, during the whole course of the great struggle. Moreover, not only was there no building, but an increasing shortage in labor and material resulted in less and less repairing being done on such houses as already existed, so that the conclusion of the armistice found the country tremendously behind in its housing accommodations. Whilst the war was actually in progress, this shortage was not so noticeable. Large numbers of men and women were provided for in special temporary towns and villages where war work was being carried on; whilst millions of men were, of course, serving with the colors. The moment, however, that demobilization set in on a large scale, the problem of housing accommodation became acute. It was very much the same in all other countries. The shortage was more severe in some than in others, but in all countries it existed to a sufficient extent to create a very serious problem.

Housing, therefore, has come to be an international question, and it was the recognition of this fact which rendered the recent inter-allied congress on housing and town planning in London possible. Great things may be looked for from a gathering such as this. The large number of delegates which assembled in the Central Hall, Westminster, represented twenty-five different countries, and they laid themselves out to engage in a discussion on the actual post-war housing and town planning policies of the various governments represented at the congress, and to consider the possibility of securing the preparation and official acceptances by the government of each country of a housing program, "with a view to establishing comprehensive and adequate housing provisions within the period of the next twenty years."

Now, the work of such a congress must, in the nature of things, be purely deliberative and advisory, but the value of such deliberation and the advice that results from it cannot well be overestimated. Moreover, the very fact that such a congress was held lends an importance to the whole question which is specially desirable. It is only within the last few decades that the question of housing has come to be regarded as anything else than a purely private question, in which the state or the municipality had not and could not have any direct concern. So tenacious, indeed, has this conviction been that each successive housing measure in Great Britain, for instance, since Lord Shaftesbury's initial bill in 1851, has had to struggle against the utmost opposition in order to secure acceptance, and against every kind of attempt to render it inoperative once it has secured acceptance. The war, however, forced the housing question so definitely to the front that public action was recognized on all hands as absolutely necessary. Housing, in fact, was definitely recognized as a national question of first importance. The recent inter-allied congress in London will help to maintain this view. As Dr. Addison well expressed it in his opening address, it will "crystallize and give forth a collective expression of opinion as to the paramount importance of housing, and will bear witness to the awakened conscience of civilized peoples on this fundamental need."

King Cotton

ALTHOUGH it is too early to make any positive forecast as to the amount of cotton to be harvested in the United States this season, present indications are highly favorable for a good crop. Growing conditions during recent weeks have improved so remarkably as to change entirely the crop outlook at the beginning of the season. An early report by the government indicated the lowest condition of the growing crop ever known. There had been five short crops in succession, and the prospects of another slender yield were not cheering to manufacturers and consumers. As the United States produces fully 60 per cent of the world's cotton, the greatest general interest has been manifested in developments in the cotton belt.

The other day, the Department of Agriculture issued its monthly report on cotton, which indicated an increase of more than 1,000,000 bales over the output forecast a month ago. The total production was estimated at 12,519,000 bales, compared with the last previous estimate of 11,450,000 bales. The total output last year was 11,329,775 bales. The latest official report gives the condition as of July 25 as 74.1 per cent of normal, or 7 points higher than it was a year ago. The ten-year average on July 25 is 75.6 per cent. So it will be seen that the condition is only slightly below the average for ten years. With favorable climatic conditions prevailing during the next two months, an even better showing may be made.

Lower prices for cotton should result from a good crop. This would be of great benefit to the consuming public, which so long has been struggling with the high cost of living. There should not, on the other hand, prove to be more than a temporary setback for the cotton grower, for eventually, with lower living costs, the expense of production would be reduced. It is a long stride from 10-cent cotton to 40-cent cotton, and this great price advance was made within a comparatively short period. It is not to be expected that the price will drop as rapidly as it rose, and it may never return to the pre-war basis. Yet it is altogether probable that cotton prices will recede, together with those of other commodities, particularly if a bountiful crop is gathered. Much depends upon the export demand, however, and the ability of European peoples to pay for the cotton which they so greatly need.

Control of the Cables

THE refusal on the part of the United States Government to allow the new cable from Barbados to be landed on the coast of Florida simply calls attention to an important international question which must be rightly settled. Private monopolies, it has long been conceded by nearly every one, are at least dangerous. Especially when a private monopoly in one country, doing an international business, is in a position to grant some special control to another country, is there need for a carefully reasoned international agreement. The whole question of freedom of cable service will never be properly settled until real international cooperation on this point takes the place of jealously guarded, selfish ambition.

Fortunately the rapid development of the wireless telegraph, not to speak of the wireless telephone, is constantly increasing the freedom of international communication. Of course the new methods will no more eliminate the old cable systems than the automobile has entirely supplanted the railroad. The competition of broadening activity will, however, require a readjustment of the whole method of controlling the cable systems. New ways of communication require a new code of respected international law, or usage, on the points involved. The standard of right in this respect will not be satisfactory if it is arrived at merely on a basis of compromises and selfish bargains. Each nation, considering the whole question, will have to seek sincerely what is right for all concerned and thus look away from selfishly national interests which, in the last analysis, may be really best for no one.

It is an interesting question, for instance, whether an American cable to Japan, owned and operated by American interests, should surrender a large measure of control to the Japanese Government simply in exchange for the right to land in Japan. A cable between two countries is obviously a matter which requires careful international consideration, and not merely a bargain between a private monopoly and a foreign nation. A really wise interpretation of freedom of the seas in every respect, including freedom of cable communication, will have to be followed, moreover, by a right adjustment of the question of freedom of the air. The terms which have been used so readily by newspapers and magazines will have to put on a new meaning, a broader meaning than ever before. Real international democracy does not have as its basis, as Count Montalembert once maintained, "envy under the name of equality"; but in the true democracy for which the war was won old national jealousies and envious ambitions, whether related to cables or to anything else, have to give way to unity of interests on the basis of real right. In this present instance, the United States is surely entitled to have its point of view thoroughly understood. Free intercommunication between the various nations is one way of overcoming international misunderstandings.

In the Solent

"THE western portion of the strait separating the Isle of Wight from Hampshire, England, seventeen miles long, maximum breadth five miles, minimum breadth three-quarter miles, opposite Hurst Castle. It is a favorite yachting stretch." So does the gazetteer identify the Solent, and clear the ground for any further discussion of the matter in a way about as effective, after all, as could be devised. All the essentials are there. For, to the man who knows the Solent, each dry-as-dust sentence straightway clothes itself in sea or land and sky. He is in the Solent, with "the Island," as every one calls it hereabouts, rising up out of the blue waters, strangely green and bright, on one side of him, and the coast of Hampshire, with the downs beyond, on the other. He remembers well the narrow place near Hurst Castle, and above all, perhaps, he remembers that the Solent is "a favorite yachting stretch."

Of course, it is much more than that. Few waters of its kind can show a more wonderful array of sea-going or coast-hugging craft. From the great liners which, every now and again, ride down out of the haze of Southampton Water, to the little ferry boats which ply back and forth between Southsea and Ryde, and Southsea and Cowes; from dreadnaughts to the smallest naval patrol boat, every kind of craft may be met with, sooner or later, in the Solent.

Nevertheless, it is as a great yachting stretch that the Solent will be chiefly recalled, especially about now; not merely because recent events off Sandy Hook have rendered almost everything that has to do with yachting a thing of interest, but because the Solent itself has just witnessed its great gala time, namely, the famous Cowes Week. True, there are yachtsmen about the Island, or along the Hampshire coast, who sail their boats in the Solent all the yachting year. Any hour of any day, one may see them tacking out of Bembridge, moored to brightly colored buoys off Sea View, or "lying down" before a southwest wind off Freshwater. But, during Cowes Week, the first week in August, yachts from all over the world may be found at anchor in Cowes Roads, and people from all over the world may be met with making their way through the narrow streets of the little old world town, or disporting themselves on the famous "Green."

For it is at Cowes, of course, that that strange, indefinable thing known as the London season comes to an end. Cowes Week is the final social function. After that, there is a scattering to country houses or to the Continent. Cowes Week is, however, much more than a mere social function. As at Henley, in spite of its traditional social aspects, so at Cowes, great achievements of skill are each year placed on record. Cowes Week sets a high standard for the yachtsman, and spurs the yacht builder on to ever greater effort.

Then, as a simple picture, Cowes, in Cowes Week, is something well worth the seeing and remembering, especially, perhaps, at night, when Cowes Roads is like a

fairyland of colored, swaying lights, with every now and again a sudden constellation rising out of the water, a warship, riding silently at anchor, illuminated to the masthead.

Editorial Notes

IN REJECTING President Wilson's plans for restoring and maintaining peace in the world, United States Senators have assumed an enormous responsibility, as events are beginning to show. Are the Senators aware of what is happening in Europe today? Do they see the forces of law and order, as at present conceived, standing helpless before a wave of Bolshevik armies that has practically obliterated the Polish breakwater and is already surging up to mingle with the dissatisfied millions of the old Hohenzollern Empire? Do they see the old capitalist order depending for very existence largely on the war-tired peoples of England and France, whose governments are nonplussed before an unknown and uncomprehended menace? Are the Senators aware that Armageddon, in a new and more terrible shape than before, is apparently brewing in Eastern Europe? Truly it is time for those who have assumed the responsibility for guiding the American people to study this new thing, and then to speak with no uncertain voice, lest they be caught sleeping once more when wisdom demands that they watch.

"NEW WORDS FOR OLD" is the heading of a department in a Boston store paper, in which words but seldom used are proposed as substitutes for adjectives and expressions constantly on the tongues of salespeople, such as "lovely," "one of our best sellers," etc. Instead of "lovely," the words "appealing," "attractive," and "graceful" are named; and in place of "one of our best sellers," the phrases "very popular" and "much in demand" are offered. "Nifty," "swell" and other slang terms are condemned. The idea commands itself at once. No argument is needed to prove that the tone of the establishment is raised through such a practice, and that the employees also gain. Is there not a hint here that many persons could extend and improve their vocabularies by a revision of the language in common use? One need not become pedantic, but by a bit of self-examination it will doubtless be discovered that many trite terms are employed for which other expressions can be substituted to advantage.

MANY newspapers of the United States appear to be discouraged over the outlook with respect to the primaries as a means of recording the will of the American electorate. There has been a good deal of comment since the big party conventions, in which the implication seems to have been that the country might well enough go back to the convention system of making nominations and choosing delegates. The intimation would be that conventions come nearer to registering the real will of the people than the primaries do. Still, few besides those who have short memories would accept this intimation as true to fact. It was the complaint that conventions did not express the popular will that brought the adoption of the primary system. Perhaps the real trouble with the primaries is that there are too few of them, instead of too many. Perhaps the way to better results is to apply the primary idea completely, making it do away with all political conventions, even the big ones in which presidential candidates are nominated.

HOWARD ELLIOT, chairman of the Northern Pacific Railway, speaking of the new railway rates, says that if 2,000,000 men in the service of the railway should, by greater care or improved methods, save five cents a day each, the total saving would be \$30,000,000 for a 300-work-day year, and that this would be enough to buy 400 heavy locomotives or 10,000 freight cars. It would also be enough, of course, to pay a good bit toward the 6 per cent guaranty that is going to the people who invest their money in railroads in the United States hereafter. Mr. Elliot's statement shows how tremendously the efficiency of a railroad must depend upon the kind and quality of the service it can command from its operatives, but the statement also constitutes some measure of the tremendous possibilities that open when large numbers of men in any line of industrial activity honestly set themselves to cooperate.

ALMOST everybody in the United States, at least, now realizes that Cubans have been, as it were, making financial hay while the sugar sun has been shining. But does not this mean that many other countries, where sugar can be grown, will now be aroused to the growing of it? Haiti once produced more sugar than Cuba, and there are splendid opportunities in Colombia, Venezuela, Ecuador, the Central American states, and Mexico. If the prosperity that seems to come with sugar is now to be shared with all these countries, Cuban profiteering may be checked, but there is likely to be more sugar available in the United States at a fair price.

IN BERLIN it is reported that people are picketing against unnecessary buying, in an effort to reduce the cost of living. A slight drop in prices has further halted buying, rather than stimulated it, for, with this sign of capitulation, the people prefer to await further reductions. In the United States a slight drop in prices finds the crowds plumping in to buy, rather than waiting to see if the first slight drop is not the forerunner of further and perhaps more marked reductions, which would naturally be hastened in proportion to the consumers' wariness.

STRONG sentiment was expressed in favor of an official newspaper to be published by the Massachusetts branch of the American Federation of Labor, at the recent convention of that body. The avowed purpose of this state Labor press is, in the opinions expressed by the delegates, to put the needs, status, and activities of Labor clearly before the public in such a way as to enlist its support. It would be well for Labor to realize, in carrying such a project into effect, that the people whom Labor evidently wishes to reach will hardly read a newspaper for Labor news alone, but will expect to find all the worth-while news as well.